

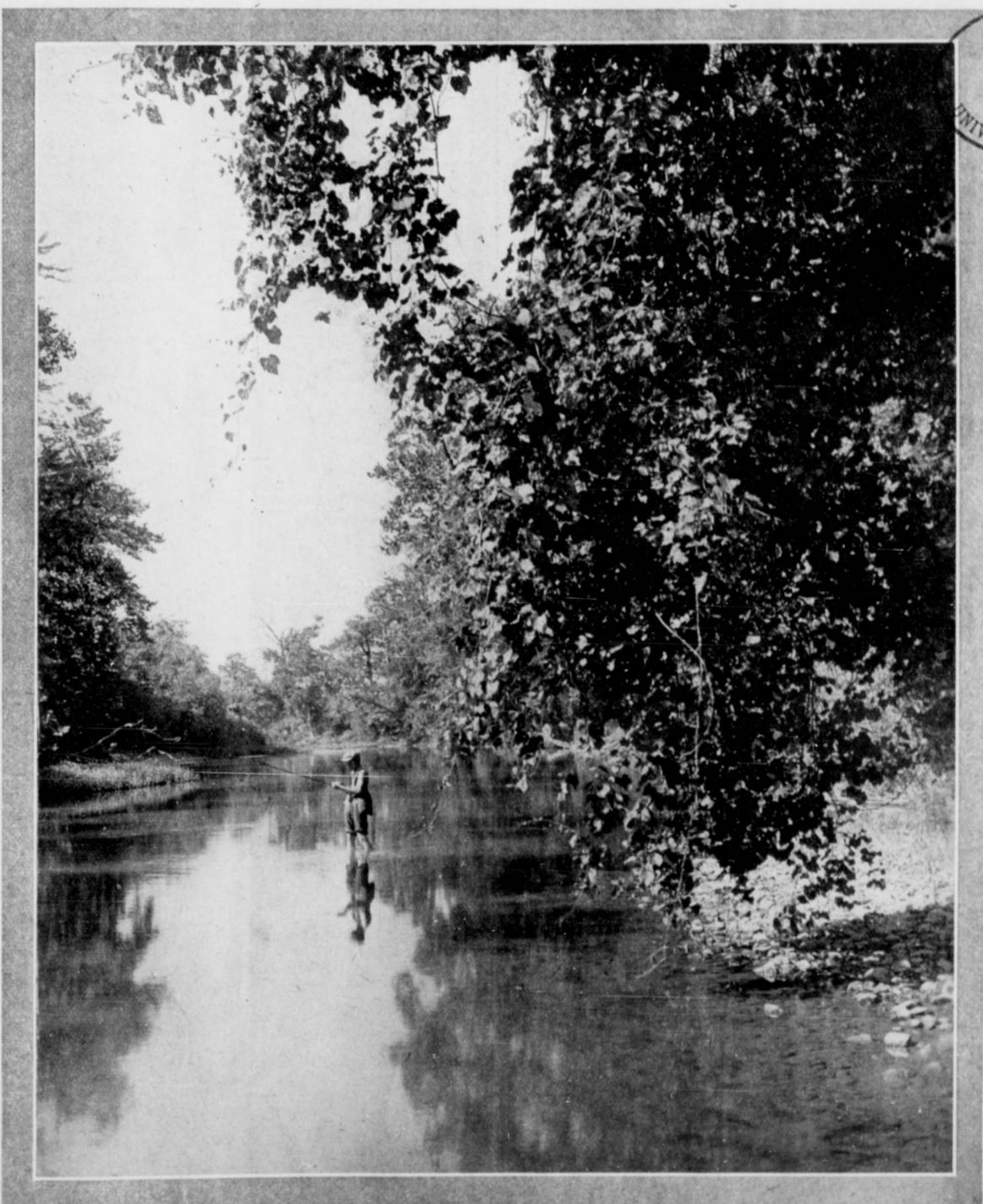
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 26, 1925



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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

An Important Decision

A case of considerable interest to farmers generally was tried at Sedley on August 10. It arose out of an attempt to prevent Sedley G.G.A. from co-operating to secure a car load of twine. Information was laid against the officers of the association, who had been active in connection with securing the orders for twine, under the Hawkers and Peddlers Act, and an attempt was made to prove that in securing such orders they were liable under the Act. Mr. Cumming, of the firm of Barr, Stewart, Johnson and Cumming, represented the association, and Mr. Justice Martin, of Weyburn, presided over the case. After evidence was submitted, Mr. Martin stated that in his opinion the Hawkers and Peddlers Act did not apply to transactions where a group of men or association, as in this case, pooled their resources for the purpose of co-operative purchasing, and that the evidence disclosed simply a case of pooling of resources for the purpose of co-operative buying. The information was, therefore, dismissed.

This case is of considerable importance, as there is evidently an organized attempt to prevent the farmers purchasing their supplies co-operatively, and the judgment in this case makes it quite clear that this Hawkers and Peddlers Act was never intended to apply to groups of farmers co-operating to buy supplies.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Two well-attended meetings were held, one in the G.G.A. Hall, north of Earl Grey, and the other at Donkeld School, near Cymric, last week. Geo. F. Edwards addressed both meetings, and received very attentive hearings. He later organized a local at the latter point, and a canvas is being put on immediately after the harvest, in an endeavor to get 100 per cent. of the farmers into the local.

Mantario local is going strong this year. W. E. Metcalfe, secretary, in forwarding fees for 23 members, passes last year's mark. We are looking forward to greater activity from this local.

Alberta

U.F.A. Notes

"We now have a membership of 33, and with the completion of our hall hope to increase this number considerably," writes G. S. Watt, secretary of the Bear Lake local.

Miss Gladys Anderson recently organized the Live Wire Junior local, with Guy Watson, Lacombe, president, and Miss Alice Harris as secretary. The average age of the members is 16.

The junior members entertained the Holborn U.F.W.A. at a dinner at a recent meeting. The members quilted the U.F.A. star quilt, to be sold later to raise funds to pay for the hall.

Didsbury Convention

The Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association convention was held at Three Hills, on July 17. During the course of the convention, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., gave an address, after which his efforts in organizing the pool were endorsed.

Mr. Clark, president, made a resume of the progress of the past five years, and urged the farmers to maintain the best and only business government the province has ever had.

Resolutions were passed, expressing thanks to the U.F.A. membership as a whole and to the provincial government for their work towards the establishment of the pools; they also expressed their appreciation of the present government's road policy.

A resolution, asking that when a mortgage is given on certain security, that the mortgagor have no claim beyond said security, was passed by a

small majority. A resolution on prohibition was tabled for one year.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Clark; vice-president, Mr. Hart, Carbon; director at large, F. G. Brown, Acme. Other directors were: Mrs. H. Braden, Jas. Gordon, Mrs. Wills, J. S. Earle, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Hague and David Irvine.

Does Large Business

During the past year the Pincher Creek Association did a total business of \$351,650. 124 cars of livestock, 5,078 tons of hay, 215 tons of timothy, and a large volume of other farm products were handled. The present membership is 336 as compared with 246 last year.

A. B. Claypool spoke on the three pools at a recent meeting, and it was decided to take a vote by post card ballot, to determine whether the Pincher Creek Association shall join the Alberta Livestock Pool.

Directors were elected as follows: Utopia, L. C. Bonertz; Soring Ridge, T. D. Mansfield; Twin Butte, J. Nescott; Kerr, H. Schultz; S. P. Hunter, director at large.

Nanton Convention

The annual convention of the Nanton U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Nanton on July 16, adopted the report of D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., and endorsed G. G. Coote as their next federal candidate. Discussion took place on the government's natural resources and road building policies, which were approved. Liquor licenses and insurance were also discussed.

H. F. Spencer, U.F.A. director for Macleod, urged that on no account should the members neglect the U.F.A., as it was necessary for the social, economic and political activities of the farmers and the success of the pools.

Officers for the coming year were elected by acclamation, as follows: W. D. Ransom, president; M. E. Malchow, Stavely; Mrs. Little, Stavely; and Thos. Hagerman, Parkland, vice-presidents. Each U.F.A. local will elect a director and the directors will appoint a secretary-treasurer.

Manitoba

Results from Co-operation

J. S. Patten, secretary of Benito U.F.M., reports to Central office as follows: "I have distributed 34,000 pounds of binder twine recently, to the members of Benito and Thunder Hill locals, and the co-operation I have had by both locals working together in this connection has been splendid. Also we have helped non-members to secure twine nearer cost, as other agencies here smashed their prices a little closer this year to meet our prices, and still we saved 80 cents per 100 pounds to our U.F.M. members. I am enclosing another \$12 membership dues, received during twine distribution. Thunder Hill U.F.M. also had some dues paid in at the twine car, and no doubt you will hear from them shortly. The crops are splendid in the Swan River Valley, but a little rust on wheat has developed just lately." The membership strength in Benito U.F.M. has been fully maintained and there is prospect of a further increase before the end of the year.

U.F.M. Notes

Members of St. Andrews Junior U.F.M. are holding a vegetable show on Saturday, August 29. This will be held in the U.F.M. Community Hall at St. Andrews, and will consist of entries in vegetables, flowers, canning of fruit and vegetables, and cooking. First, second and third prizes in each entry, ranging from 20 cents to 50 cents, will be given. A fee of 25 cents will be made to non-members of the local, and all entries must be in the hands of the secretary, Miss V. Pittis, not later than August 26. The exhibit will be formally opened at 2:30 p.m., by Miss Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba.

Continued on Page 20

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified \$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

A Unique Costume

Wilford Nelson Cotton has paid The Guide and its readers a high tribute in this costume. He is a true representative of the West, for it was an appreciation of the principles of co-operation and economic justice which were back of the idea represented in the picture. On the other hand, this lad has received encouragement and training in the development of his constructive and inventive instincts which will be invaluable in later years.

Northern Manitoba has many rich natural resources, including its minerals, pulpwood, fish and water power, its areas of rich soil and wonderful scenery. But none of these, nor all of them put



W. N. Cotton, age 7 years, Kenville, Man. Winner of first prize for best original costume—made entirely of "Guide" covers.

together, are as great or as valuable as the natural resources represented by its wealth of boys and girls.

There is much originality and distinction in the costume, and this expression of goodwill towards The Guide is very inspiring. These are busy times, and farm folk can't find much time to read, yet a few minutes snatched from the daily grind are a source of education, profit and recreation. It takes away the strain of the rush and worry of harvesting, and a few minutes spent in reading editorial, news, agricultural articles or the serial story will give genuine satisfaction and pleasure.

No doubt our journal can be improved, but our first concern is to keep the standard of the reading matter high. Many a reader has expressed his appreciation in this regard. By boosting the good features of our journal, every reader can help to increase its prestige. Young Wilford Cotton has the right idea when he states that every farmer should be a subscriber. How does your neighbor stack up? Does he read The Guide? Can you get next to him, and send in his subscription if he has not already done so?

The Farmers' Remedy

The farmers have just done so. They have drawn up a scheme for the revival of agriculture, based on a government grant of 25 million dollars a year in aid of their industry. Whether they will get the money or not remains to be seen, but they have a pledge from Premier Baldwin to that effect.

In their program they ask, first of all, for the cash on delivery system to be introduced by the post office for the sale of agricultural produce. By this means they could cut out the middlemen who have a stranglehold on the distribution of many farm products. The postman would deliver the goods and collect the money, which would be remitted by the postal department to the farmer.

Next, they ask for cheap agricultural credits so that the farmer can borrow money more cheaply than at present. With this they would have some system—but they do not specify what—for stabilizing the prices of produce and they make, also, the usual recommendations for better agricultural education, more small holdings and the other demands that British farmers continually make and British governments always ignore.

Back To Grass

Spokesmen for the Council of Agriculture, where the farmers' proposals were considered, made it clear that the farmers preferred to do without a subsidy and run their industry in their own way. This would mean that most farms would be laid down to grass because pasture pays better than cultivation at the present level of prices and costs. If Parliament, however, wished, for national reasons, to grow more food within the country then a subsidy of ten dollars an acre on the land which the farmer works each year in bare fallow, or in fallow crops, would be the least objectionable form of assistance.

"The farmer would thus be paid," states the committee which investigated the scheme, "not on all his arable land, but on that portion of it which he is cleaning and manuring by bare fallow, or by the growth of a fallow crop. This plan would make for better farming and, if continued year by year at an annual cost to the State of 25 million dollars, would, in time, bring arable farming to the point where it would become an ordinary economic proposition."

Criticism

Critics of the plan maintain that the grant of 25 millions would simply be a gift to the farmers unless some means was devised to see that additional acreage was brought under cultivation. The farmer was under no compulsion, it was con-

British Farmers Want C.O.D. System

Baldwin Government asked for 25 millions subsidy to aid agriculture—By A. C. Cummings

IN Britain, in the last half century, three and a half million acres of arable land have become permanent pasture. In the same period 260,000 farm workers have been lost to the rural population.

British agriculture, in short, is in such a bad way that a hundred acres of land feeds only 45 persons as compared with 70 persons in Germany. This decline, combined with the ruin of the purchasing power of the wage-earners in England through unemployment and wage-reductions, amounting to 500 million dollars a year, has led the Baldwin government, now in power, to ask the farmers to put forward their own remedy for the government's consideration.

tended, to bring his fallow land back into cultivation again. Socialist members of Parliament who have their own plans for reviving agriculture (already described in The Grain Growers' Guide) hold that a subsidy is only a temporary prop and that the only hope for Britain is to organize the industry as a national service.

It is significant that the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Wood, and other officials of the department, are to visit Denmark this year to pick up ideas of farming from the Danes with the view of applying them in Great Britain. There is no doubt that British farmers are backward and that there is great scope for a profound change in their methods. A South African

farmer, recently on a visit with a delegation from the Union, said that while they had learned many things during their stay in the United Kingdom, they thought that the Englishman on the land "was prehistoric" in his methods.

The remark has created not a little resentment, but, unfortunately, it is a remark that those most familiar with British agricultural affairs not infrequently endorse.

The lack of co-operative marketing on a national scale, for instance, is a glaring example of how the farmer fails to realize the benefits of organization. It is estimated that in the three commodities, bread, meat and milk, he loses to the middlemen no less than 550 million dollars a year. The C.O.D. system, if it were introduced, however, would go far to put some of this money, if not the greater part, in his pocket. Hence his appeal to the Baldwin government.

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Roadster - - - -	2,500
Coupe-Sedan - - - -	3,000
Brougham - - - -	3,000
Coupe - - - -	3,150
Sedan - - - -	3,300

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Pays to Grind Small Grain

Grinding small grain for pig feed showed an average gain of 12 per cent. over feeding whole grain, as an average of tests conducted by experiment stations in various sections. In most cases this saving is greater than the cost of grinding.

The greatest value of grinding, especially in the wheat-growing sections, is the chance it gives of working up wild oats, chess, weed seeds and other dockage into valuable feed for sheep, hogs and other livestock, and at the same time not contaminate the soil when the manure

is hauled out. In 1923 the average wheat dockage of North Dakota was 11.3 and of the flax crop 15 per cent. This means that out of every 100 bushels of wheat turned out of the threshed, over 11 bushels was waste, unless ground and fed to livestock. It is estimated that the dockage from the wheat grown in 1923 in the four States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota had a potential feeding value, if separated and ground, of \$9,000,000. While the loss in the Canadian provinces is relatively lower, it is still considerable.

Hon. T. A. Crerar Replies

Explains his stand upon Canada Grain Act revision

MONG other resolutions passed at the recent annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Canada is one under the heading of "Grain Act," dealing with the recent grain legislation passed by the parliament of Canada. May I draw attention to several misstatements in this resolution. It was as follows:

"Whereas, at the last session of the House of Commons a clause withholding from the farmers of the West the right to determine where their grain shall be stored appears in the Canada Grain Act; and,

"Whereas, this right we consider finaliable, and to still exist in spite of such legislation, and to be based on principles irrefragable and immutable without the recognition of which no government can be stable or secure, and,

"Whereas, we formerly enjoyed this right and such right stood unquestioned until abrogated at the instance and solicitation of the elevator and grain interests, headed by Hon. T. A. Crerar, backed by eastern interests, and against the registered will of the West; and,

"Whereas, such legislation places at a great disadvantage and discriminates against the pool method of marketing as mirrored in the Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., now supported by the major portion of the farming community in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; and,

"Whereas, we consider the insertion of this clause, class legislation of the most pronounced and pernicious type made in favor of the few as against the fundamentally guaranteed rights of the many;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Farmers' Union of Canada, in convention assembled, do strongly condemn all the factors, east and west, which, by power of interest and vote, were capable of overriding the will and right of the western farmer in having such legislation passed, and more particularly the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who, as a western man and a would-be co-operator, led such untoward forces, and we call upon all farmers in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba to nullify as much as possible the disability of such legislation by loading cars over the platform wherever possible, and signing up additional wheat and coarse grains acreage for the pool."

The Old Act

Let me say, first, that farmers did not have the right as a matter of law under the old Grain Act to have their grain unloaded in any specific terminal elevator they selected. They have never in the past had that right as a matter of law, nor did they have the right under the old act of selecting the terminal market in which their grain would be sold. The statement then in the third paragraph of the resolution, "that such right stood unquestioned until abrogated at the instance and solicitation of the elevator and grain interests, headed by Hon. T. A. Crerar, backed by eastern interests and against the registered will of the West," is wholly and absolutely incorrect. Second, if such legislation "places at a great disadvantage and discriminates against the pool method of marketing as mirrored in the Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.," why did not the pools make representation on this point to the Turgeon Royal Commission in its investigation of grain legislation and grain marketing? Nowhere in the Turgeon Commission's report or in the evidence given before the commission can any reference be found to this matter. If it were a matter of life and death to the pools, as the resolution passed by the recent Saskatchewan convention indicates, why was a change in the old law not asked for? Let me repeat, as an actual matter of fact, the old act did not give the farmer the right by law to name even the terminal market in which his grain would be sold, let alone the terminal elevator in which it would be unloaded.

The new clause was put in the new act, not at the request of any farmers' organization, but on the suggestion of the Board of Grain Commissioners. A year or so ago a case had arisen in the province of Alberta where a farmer loaded his grain through a line elevator, secured a car, and when the grain was loaded on track told the elevator operator that he wished it shipped to Vancouver. The elevator agent replied that he had instructions to

send all grain to Fort William and he sent it to Fort William. The farmer complained to the Board of Grain Commissioners and they could not find that under the old law they had any power to penalize the elevator company. To make it clear that a farmer would have the right to select the terminal market in which his grain would be sold, they drafted a new clause which was incorporated in the new act. They went further, however, and under the new draft gave the farmer the right to select the terminal elevator in which his grain would be unloaded. It was not until this new clause appeared that some pool advocates saw the advantage it would be to the pools in the event of their operating terminal elevators of their own. They naturally asked for its retention. I felt myself obliged to oppose it, not because of the absurd suggestion that I was hostile to the pool or the farmers' interests, but as a matter of simple justice.

Elevator Responsibility

Under the new act, as under the old act, a country elevator's responsibility to a farmer does not cease when grain is loaded out on track. Under the law, and it is a wise provision, the country elevator, whether it belongs to a line company, a farmers' company or any one else, has to deliver at the terminal point the exact amount of grain and the grade of grain, where a grade is given it, that the farmer's tickets issued to him at the country elevator call for. In other words, the farmer has had the right ever since the Grain Act was first put on the statute books of saying to the elevator operator, "I want my grain at a terminal point," and the elevator has to deliver it to him at a terminal point. This relieves the farmer of any worry either over a shortage in his car or the grade of it.

Now if a country elevator has to deliver the weight and grade at the terminal point, has it not a right on the simplest principles of fairness and justice to select the elevator where such grain will be unloaded, and to follow it so that they may have a chance to protect their interest in the grading of it? The organized farmers of Western Canada—and I have been associated with them a good deal longer than many of the leaders of the Farmers' Union—have always made it a cardinal principle of their policy that they wanted only fairness and justice. If they are honest in this, and the overwhelming majority of them are, can they deny fairness and justice to others? I repeat that if a country elevator is obliged to deliver the farmer's grain at the terminal elevators under the law, as is the case today, the elevator company has a right to follow that grain to protect its interests in both weight and grade.

Cost of Operation

Again, it is a well-known fact, admitted, I think, by the pools themselves, that no country elevator can live on 1 1/4c. handling charge alone, but it can operate on 1 1/4c. per bushel handling charge if it gets the earning of the terminal elevator handling of 1c. a bushel for receiving, storing for 15 days and shipping out grain, and the storage that may accrue if the grain lies in the terminal elevator, which is at the rate of 1-30c. per bushel per day. These charges dovetail into each other. If country elevators, whether belonging to line companies or any one else, are to be deprived of the terminal earning on the grain, I am convinced that only one result would happen, and that is that the handling charges through country elevators would be advanced anywhere from 1/2c. to 1c. per bushel. It is true that this might not make any difference to pool members. As a matter of fact I don't think it would affect them much one way or the other. United Grain Growers Ltd., for instance, has a contract for handling pool grain through its elevators in each of the three provinces.

If the company did not have the terminal handling on this pool grain, without any question whatever the cost of handling through the country elevator would have to be increased over what our contract now provides, for experience has shown that the cost of operation of the average country elevator kept open the year around runs to at least \$4,000 and even in many cases over that, and even the

Continued on Page 20

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 26, 1925

Manitoba Liberal Convention

The published report of the Manitoba Liberal Convention, held in Winnipeg on July 29, indicates it to have been one of the most curious political gatherings ever held in the West. Although supporters of the King government, the delegates put themselves on record as being very thoroughly dissatisfied with the performance of their party during the past four years. Following this severe arraignment of Mr. King's government, the convention elected Premier King as its honorary president and decided to bend its efforts towards electing as many government supporters as possible in an effort to inject some of the principles of true liberalism into the old Liberal party. The irony of the situation probably did not appeal to the delegates in attendance at the convention, but it certainly cannot be lost upon the electors when the next federal election is held.

The Manitoba Liberal convention was very outspoken on the immigration question and resolved that the Dominion government should appoint a minister of immigration and pursue a vigorous immigration policy. The convention declared that the composition of the railway commission, as appointed by the government, was entirely unsatisfactory and its findings not acceptable to the West. The government was urged to restore the natural resources to the western provinces, which the Liberals, many years ago, promised to do. On the tariff question the convention demanded a further extension of the British preference and reciprocal trade with the United States, which the Liberal party promised in 1919 but forgot about on securing office. The convention resolved that the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was an imperative necessity, though its party has for four years made no attempt to carry out its pledge to complete this line. On ocean transportation the convention guaranteed its unqualified support to the government to fight the shipping combine to a finish, whatever that may mean.

Apparently, not a single resolution was passed nor any expression given of confidence in the Liberal government at Ottawa. Practically every resolution passed implied profound dissatisfaction with the performance of the government and the violation of its party pledges in the past four years. Yet, after these resolutions had been passed, constituting what can be described as nothing else but a condemnation of the Liberal party, a number of speakers addressed the gathering, urging a vigorous organization to elect at least 25 Liberals of the prairie provinces in the forthcoming election. Hon. E. J. McMurray, M.P., former solicitor general, attacked the Progressive party, describing it as "wearing the clothes of liberalism but in a ragged condition." Considering the fact that the Progressives have done their best to compel the King government and party to live up to its own party pledges, Mr. McMurray's description of the Progressives would seem more fittingly applied to the Liberal party in parliament, of which he is both a zealous and a distinguished member. Mr. McMurray's expressed idea was that three parties were a bedeviling influence in political life and that the Progressives had been responsible for all of Western Canada's trouble. If there had been 20 Liberals from Western Canada, he declared, the Crow's Nest rates and the tariff and the Hudson Bay Railway questions would have been more satisfactorily settled. The fate of the King government, he admitted, would be settled on the prairies, and

he insisted that "we must send down men who, if there is to be reform, will reform from within."

Apparently Mr. McMurray's address was the keynote of the convention. There seemed to be a very general feeling among the delegates that the performance of the Liberal government at Ottawa during the past four years had been a pretty rotten one so far as the West is concerned at least. They seemed to take it for granted that the Liberal party needed to be reformed, and the way to reform it was to give it greater strength by electing Liberal members from the prairie provinces. We wonder how this extraordinary line of reasoning will appeal to the electors when they consider the facts.

The big Liberal convention at Ottawa in 1919, at which Mr. King was made the leader, laid down the platform of the party, which includes many of those policies for which the West has contended for many years. Immediately after the party came into power in 1921 the 1919 platform was thrown overboard and has been practically ignored during the four years the party has been in power. The Progressive party in the House was ready and willing at all times to support the government in carrying out a truly liberal policy and in enacting liberal legislation. The Progressive leader, on more than one occasion, publicly informed the government on the floor of the House that the government could expect Progressive support when its policy was in accord with its platform. In fact, the Progressives did support the government on a number of occasions when the government was proposing truly democratic measures.

In the light of these facts it is beyond comprehension how the Liberal government at Ottawa can be made more liberal by the election of more supporters from the prairie provinces. The idea that 25 Liberal members from the prairie provinces would control 100 or more Liberal members elected from other parts of Canada is an utter absurdity. It is a bit ludicrous to attempt to picture 25 members from the prairie provinces carrying on a civil war within the party at Ottawa and forcing the party to adhere to the platform upon which it was elected. If the Liberal party in parliament had any desire to carry out a liberal policy in accordance with its 1919 platform during the past four years, it could easily have done so through the support of the western Progressive members. If the people in the prairie provinces desire the fulfilment of the policy as outlined by the Manitoba Liberal convention, they will take good care to see that Progressive members rather than Liberal members are sent to Ottawa when election day comes. If Liberal members are sent they will immediately lose their identity and, very largely, be brought under party discipline, whereas Progressive members will be free to carry on the fight for the needs of the West and for that policy of true liberalism which the Liberal party professes in opposition and fails to implement when in power.

Sir Adam Beck

Visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral in London are shown a simple stone slab marking the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, who restored the building after the great fire of 1666. The inscription on this stone ends with the words: "If you seek a monument, look around you."

Similar words might appropriately end an epitaph on Sir Adam Beck, in whose death, on August 15, Ontario lost her most fertile mind and the cause of public ownership of

public utilities one of the most courageous of its apostles. Sir Adam Beck gave his life to the fulfilment of a vision. He saw through harnessing Niagara a more prosperous Ontario; cleaner and more efficient factories, easier worked farms and more comfortable homes. Nineteen years ago he introduced in the Ontario legislature a bill to establish a publicly-owned hydro-electric system. He was appointed chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario and authorized to begin the work. "Remember, Beck," Premier Whitney said, "\$6,000,000 is the limit." That was as far as the Ontario government was prepared to go in backing what many believed to be a mere dream. In 1910 the system was supplying electric power to 10 municipalities in the province. Today it is supplying 386 municipalities; Sir James Whitney's \$6,000,000 limit has been expanded to a capitalization of \$262,000,000 and Ontario possesses the largest hydro-electric system in the world.

It was a great project, the product of a great mind, and it required courage, faith and ability to be translated into success. Sir Adam Beck believed that such an institution as he had in mind should belong to the people; that it should exist for service and not for profit; that its benefits should be wholly enjoyed by the people. There are many people in Canada who do not like public ownership. It interferes with private enterprise and private profit. From these people Sir Adam expected and encountered opposition. They disparaged his administration and sought to thwart his plans. They thrust the affairs of the hydro into politics. They employed every device to embarrass him and arrest the development of the system. His work was attacked in another country and the Ontario Hydro-Electric proclaimed a failure of public ownership and operation.

Sir Adam was more than a match for all his opponents. From every fight he emerged triumphant. The Hydro was a success and he proved it. Public ownership meant public gain and he proved it. Public operation could be economical and efficient and he proved it. His courage, his faith, his energy and administrative ability made the Ontario Hydro-Electric system. It rests on the solid foundations of service for the public welfare. Wherever Hydro power has lightened the day's work, improved the conditions in which men labor, or brightened the home, there an enduring monument exists to the memory of Sir Adam Beck.

Easy Money

The newspapers recently carried a story about a man in Florida making a fortune in real estate in a few hours. He bought a tract of beach land containing 115 acres for \$3,000,000, paying \$1,000,000 in cash. He subdivided the tract into 700 lots and announced a sale to an expectant throng of smaller speculators. Eight hours after the sale opened the lots had all been disposed of for the tidy sum of \$10,997,000, thus netting for the operator a gross profit of \$7,997,000.

Would not that make a fine and edifying illustration for those moral maxims which used to adorn the top of the page in the copy-books of the old-fashioned schools? How well it fits into that exhortation to thrift, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." How aptly it demonstrates that "There is more art in saving than in gaining." How beautifully it proves that "To have you must save."

In Florida, as elsewhere on this continent, there are men working their hearts out on

the land. They are producers; they are making the land subserve the absolutely necessary requirements of mankind. They are producing food and the raw materials of clothing. They find it no sinecure. They are burdened with mortgages and heavy taxes. They are frequently the victims of uncertain markets and prices that do not meet the costs of production.

The real estate agent in Florida never intended to use the land he bought. He had a far better scheme than that for making the land pay. He bought it in a chunk and sold it in small pieces to people who wanted it for purposes of pleasure. He made \$8,000,000 in eight hours on 115 acres. He made as much in those eight hours as 25,000 farmers will make off a similar acreage in a year, and a good year at that. He did not add a cent to the wealth of the world. He fed nobody, he clothed nobody, he housed nobody. He hired some men to drive a few stakes into his land and the operation made him a multi-millionaire. Society did not benefit in the slightest degree by his energy, his enterprise or his ability. He simply got away with \$8,000,000 of unearned money because the law permits people to make money in that way. He appropriated for himself a socially created value.

Some day, when we have a real democracy, society will not allow individuals to appropriate values that are created by society itself, and when that day comes the speculator in real estate will find himself compelled to go out and do some useful work if he would live.

Senate Reform

The Toronto Globe, whose political affiliations have started a guessing competition in political circles, wants something done about Senate reform. Apparently it has little faith in the promises of Premier King and probably less in the efficacy of the pending interprovincial conference. The Senate, it

justifiably declares, has become altogether too arrogant; it has assumed a power over the public purse which it does not constitutionally possess, or at any rate, if it does possess it, it is high time it didn't. So The Globe proposes that at the next federal election the electors be asked to say Yea or Nay to the following question, through the medium of a ballot: "Are you in favor of an amendment to the British North America Act, giving the force of law to any measure passed in two successive sessions by a two-thirds majority of the House of Commons and twice rejected by the Senate?"

It is a fearfully timid liberalism that puts forward a reform proposition of that kind. What The Globe proposes is that the Senate shall have the power to reject at pleasure any measure passed by the House of Commons by a vote of less than two to one and shall have the power to reject twice any measure passed by a vote of at least two to one. Let us make it clear. To make sure that the Senate would not permanently block, say, a bill establishing proportional representation, the House of Commons would have to pass such bill in two successive sessions, and assuming that every member of the House was present when the vote was taken, the vote would have to be at least 164 for to 81 against, on each occasion. Only three governments since Confederation have had a following in the House equal to two-thirds of the membership. The Liberals and Progressives together in the present House exceed two-thirds of the membership, but that cannot be considered as constituting the strength of the government. If the proposition put forward by The Globe had actually been part of the B.N.A. Act, its effect upon the actions of the Senate would have been negligible. The Senate could have done everything it has done. It could have flouted the Commons just as it actually has flouted it.

Why should a measure in the popular chamber have to receive the approval of two-

thirds of the members on two separate occasions to pass a chamber which is not responsible to the people? Why should it be assumed that there is greater wisdom and a more matured prudence in the appointed than in the elected chamber? Why should the Upper Chamber have any power to frustrate permanently the will of the lower?

Why, as a matter of fact, should the people be asked to vote directly on this question at all? Why a plebiscite on this more than on any other of the numerous questions before the public?

Henry John Brinsley Manners, eighth Duke of Rutland, who died lately, left a will disposing of approximately \$4,500,000, in which he said that, "owing to heavy taxation and intolerable super-tax," he was not bequeathing anything to charitable institutions. One wonders how much the Duke thought a man ought to possess before he gave to charitable institutions.

Hon. P. J. Cardin, minister of marine, in a recent speech at a Liberal meeting near Montreal, stated that if the government were returned in the coming election, something of great importance would be done in connection with the Canadian National Railways, because the time had come "when the people of Canada must be relieved of the burden." Mr. Cardin has left the political pundits guessing what he meant. If the Liberal government is going to capitulate to the opponents of public ownership, it better say so before polling day.

The East, says the Montreal Star, shares in the abundant harvest of the West "as an integral cog in the machinery of distribution and financing." That's right; and distribution and financing manage to secure the lion's share. That's the tragedy of it.



Something's got to be done to make it attractive

Kinistin, an Indian Chief

FOREWORD

IN the days when the buffalo roamed the western plains in hundreds of thousands, before the prairie section of Canada was known even as the Northwest Territories, the north country was a great trapping ground used by two famous companies, the Hudson's Bay Company working south from Hudson Bay and the North West Company with headquarters at Montreal. There were also many individual traders who used the Red River route, and between these factions there was much rivalry and bloody fighting, so that many a noble dame in London, Paris or St. Petersburg wore furs the price of which had been paid in human blood.

To this land, already defiled with blood, came for refuge a band of Ojibways, several hundred of them, fleeing from the fierce Iroquois of Eastern Canada. Working their way west, the Ojibways struck Winnipeg River, and following the stream arrived at the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Coasting south along the east shore they came to the swampy ground at the mouth of the Red River. Ascending this stream until they reached higher land they rested in their flight, deeming themselves safe from their dreaded eastern foes.

But blood was already on this virgin land—the blood of white men—and before the fates could be appeased more blood had to be shed, the blood of red men. While they rested in fancied security news of this hunted band had travelled south to the Sioux of North Dakota; how, we cannot tell. Possibly handed on as a blood feud in the swift yet mysterious way that savages in different countries communicate with each other to this day.

So it came to pass that a number of young braves of the Sioux tribe did an adventurous thing. Although used to horses and not to handling canoes, they stole several and embarked on the Red River which flows north to Lake Winnipeg. Drifting with the current and reconnoitering and scouting as they went, they passed designedly at night the settlements of Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) and Kildonan, and having found the ill-fated party of refugees, lay in wait through another night. At dawn they fell upon their victims in wholesale slaughter, taking several hundred scalps, so that the place is known to this day as the "place of blood."

Some few of the wretched Ojibways escaped to wander in scattered groups along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, eventually making their way to and settling in various parts of the Northwest. In time they were joined by other small parties from the East.

* * *

To one of these refugee bands (called Santeaux or Bungees in Western Canada) belonged Kinistin, a well-known Indian of the days of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Though not a chief by inheritance he was a born ruler of men, ruling his band with a rod of iron, though the hand, as we shall see, that held the rod was a wise hand.

Kinistin was a man of fine physique. He was above the average in height, standing a good six feet in his moccasins, a typical Indian in contour of feature, with eagle nose and receding, though lofty, forehead. At the date of this story Kinistin was about forty-five years old. He was an out-and-out pagan and no truck would he have with the white man's clothing nor religion. All that he wore was a loin cloth and leather leggings reaching to the thigh, with a colored blanket or buffalo robe as a wrap in the winter. On his broad chest, which was usually bare, showed the scars of several arrow and bullet wounds received in fights with the Blackfeet of the Plains. Neither he nor any of his band had accepted the government treaty money of five dollars per head, per annum. As Indians go he was wealthy in horses, furs and supplies of all kinds, and looked with contempt on the reserve Indians.

Kinistin's band numbered some 70

A true tale of the days of the Northwest Rebellion

By Reginald Beatty

or 80 souls, and the Pasquia Hills, which comprise a large portion of the country between what is now Tisdale in Saskatchewan and The Pas in Manitoba, was their hunting ground. Their favorite summer camp and the family burying place was on the banks of the Barrier River, about a hundred miles southeast of Prince Albert. The land at this beauty spot was high, open and rolling, with solitary spruce here and there and good water in the river, which expanded into a small lake within a mile or so. The winter quarters were generally some 70 miles north and east of this in the thick bush country.

Kinistin had eight sons and four sons-in-law, all fine, big men, skilled hunters and good shots. They were armed by him, some time before the rebellion, with repeating Winchester rifles. He himself purchased all supplies and did all the trading, and no finer furs or better prepared came to market than those of his band. Every particle of fat or flesh was scraped off the skins and the tail bones extracted. So perfect was the cleaning that a skin turned inside out with the fur inwards was smooth and white enough to use as parchment to write upon. None of his band were allowed to deal or come in contact with the whites, for fear they should contract the diseases of the white men, nor would he allow fur traders to establish posts in his hunting grounds.

Pagan he was, but a devout Pagan, praying much to the Great Spirit, Kitehe Manitou, and appeasing and propitiating the Evil Spirit, Mutehi Manitou, with many offerings. He claimed he could project his soul into the spirit world and hold converse with the dwellers therein, and of this could give many instances. Patriarch he was, with all the powers and privileges of a patriarch. His was the double teepee, swept and kept scrupulously clean by his household of three wives, an old dame, one middle-aged, and a young one. The youngest squaw, his favorite, kept by his side night and day. And to keep the wind out of his teepee the sides of it were hung with colored blankets and robes.

In fact, if not in name, Kinistin was a true chief, a born ruler; an autocrat, but wielding his authority wisely; a man with a saving sense of humor, as could be seen by the fleeting twinkle in his eye.

This splendid red man was nevertheless a lone and pathetic figure with visions of the future, in which he saw the impending doom of his race engulfed in the avalanche of white men already filling up his country—men as numerous as the mosquitos along the Great Sea to the East, whose waters flow to Niagara.

The first meeting between Kinistin and Ogemases (the little clerk), in the early eighties, was not auspicious. Ogemases was warned several times by Kinistin that his home-building was an encroachment on the Indian hunting grounds. But even with an Indian a soft answer will turn away wrath.

It was not until 1887, some years after the first encounter, that Kinistin honored Ogemases with his friendship, and this led to his telling Ogemases many things, among them being the story of his wanderings with his band in the far north at the time of the Northwest Rebellion.

Picture the scene where the tale was told to the little clerk, Ogemases: the double teepee hung about with colored blankets and robes; bales of costly furs in sight; the smoke of the fires rising slowly in the soft evening air; the cries of Indian children at their play; the elders squatted here and there in little groups; the dogs barking and

snarling at each other (to quiet at a word spoken by their masters); the waters of the lake gleaming silver in the distance. Here and there rose a solitary spruce, a giant in height, a remnant, like the Indian band, of a once mighty host. In the teepee the old Indian, Kinistin, smoked his long stone pipe, its stem decorated with curious carving, its bowl with a couchant beaver on it, which he fills from a quaint pouch made of the pouch of a pelican, with the upper and lower mandibles opening and closing it; a silent solitary figure save for that favorite wife. And by him, silent as the Indian himself (for he is wise in the ways of the Indian) his friend Ogemases, the little clerk.

And when the spirit moved Kinistin to speech, if it happened there were others in the teepee, at a raise of his hand they would rise and depart, all of them, even his favorite wife; and to his guest alone, to the little clerk, Ogemases, to him alone, would he relate, a little at a time, the tale of his wanderings with his band in the far north in the days of the Louis Riel Rebellion.

Kinistin's Tale

To Ogemases, the little clerk, to him my first friend among white men, as



Mamiskotup-e-tung, a giant in strength but a surly man, was for immediate war on the whites.

a mark of my esteem for him as my friend do, I relate the story of my wanderings with my band in the far north over two winters and two summers.

At that time the white men were filling up the country and were driving out the game, and thereby making hunting and trapping bad for the Indians. And for his reason was there much discontent among the red men and the half-breeds; but as for me I kept my band of seventy and eight souls away from the whites. I never made treaty with the big white chiefs;

did not permit the missionaries to preach to my people but held fast to the faith of my fathers. I myself did all the trading, selling furs and buying supplies, and my people were healthy, happy and contented, and my word was law amongst them.

To me came, one winter, French half-breeds with news of a rising in the spring when all the white men would be killed or driven away to their own country, and they wished me to join with my band in the rising. They said that with the going of the white men the buffalo would become numerous again, and the old happy days for the Indians would return. They were my guests for many days, and I listened to all they had to say, and to the talk of their great leader, one Louis Riel, a French half-breed.

I let them talk and said nothing. When they had ended their talk, I told them this was a big matter, and I would call my people to council to talk it over, bidding them to return on a day which I set, when I would give them our decision. So they departed.

As for me, my mind was made up. I thought it folly to make war upon the whites, as numerous, my grandfather had told me, as the mosquitos along the Great Sea to the East. Nor could I fight against my own people. I saw nothing left for me and my band but to seek new hunting grounds in the far north.

But I called a council of my sons and sons-in-law, eight men of my blood and four by marriage, all grown men, good shots and great fur-hunters and armed by me with repeating rifles. I kept silence and bade them speak. And they spoke each one in his turn, and about half and half they spoke for war and no war. A day and a night did they speak and still I said nothing.

First spoke my eldest born and my favorite Ma-na-ke-se-quep, the best hunter in the band, and he said, "Our father and our leader has not spoken yet, but as for me, I say we cannot take part in this thing on one side or the other." After him spoke my second son, Mamiskotup-e-tung, a giant in strength, but a surly man, and he was for war on the whites. After him spoke my other sons and sons-in-law. A night and a day did they speak, and I said nothing.

Then when they had all spoken I rose to my feet, and made prayer to the Kitche Manitou with many offerings to guide us in the way that was right. And when I had finished I turned to the council of my sons and spoke to them.

I told them of the days when the white man first came to this country, coming in the Kitche Chemauans (Big Canoes); and how he asked leave to make his camp on the Indian grounds, making many gifts of beads, colored cloths and mirrors. I told them how the old Indians gave them a brother's welcome with gifts of furs and leather clothing worked with porcupine quills, and how the next summer the white men came again, this time asking leave to build a house to trade in. Then I told them how the old Indians, welcoming them again, gave them permission to build a trading house, and how, as the years went on, the trading houses became many and were built all over our country, north, south, east and west.

"And today," I asked, "do they beg permission to build a post? No! For they claim they own the land. And this is because they are stronger, in that there are many more white men than Indians. And," I asked, "is this right? No," I answered them, "it is wrong, but the time to have driven them out was when they first came. Today the Indian is weak and leans on the white man for his supplies. So it comes about that you, my children, suffer for the mistakes of our fathers. All of you I have heard, and know that you spoke what was in your hearts. And to you do I, Kinistin, your leader,

Continued on Page 14

The Road to Crop Improvement

By W. R. Leslie, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba

ALL intelligent growers of crops aspire to improved varieties and strains of the crops they grow. They seek stronger, plumper wheat, resistant to rust; mammoth red clover that will be productive and also hardy on the open plains; large apples of good quality that will be completely hardy when grown in the lea of the farmstead shelter; alfalfa that will be thrifty over a number of trying years and at the same time a regular and heavy bearer of seeds; hardier forms of large, fragrant roses; improved types of early maturing field corn; a fine type of quickly growing sweet clover for pasture; sweet muskmelons that, sown in May, will mature in central Manitoba by late August, and so on throughout the whole gamut of our plant crops, even to the point of obtaining a sweet and earlier type of sugar cane which matures seed regularly here and can be cut in July evenings to feed the milch cows as a supplement to their pasture. The aim is to secure these improvements. How are we to set about the task? The starting point is the seed. Practically all improvements are gained by saving seed from the individual plants of superior qualities.

Take a Look Now!

The period of the year is here; in fact, a portion of the period for the saving of seed is already passed. Let us consider a few of the things of consequence in saving seed from the best plants, and thus making our crop growing more remunerative. Even if we do not incidentally develop new varieties or more valuable new strains, we will, at least, be keeping up the standard of the varieties we have to begin with. The old statements come to mind and usher encouragements: "Like tends to beget like," "As we sow so shall we reap," "Breed the best to the best in order to get the best."

There are a multitude of plant crops and the methods of saving and caring for the seed are many and varied. A very few will be considered.

Wheat is usually a self-fertilized crop, but there is some natural crossing. Some people must, perforce, do the selection work, or the commercial varieties gradually become mixed with a resulting loss of uniformity. Some types will be earlier and some later, some weaker in protein and so on. Thus selection is nothing short of imperative.

A farmer goes over his plots and picks individual heads from the most promising plants in the field. If a plant be found bearing a different type of grain, or being free from disease when its neighbors are badly infested with pests, it is policy to keep that seed separate in hope of perpetuating those desired qualities, whether of resistance to disease or greater yielding power or earlier maturity, and from the seed of that individual plant raising a seed plot the next year.

Right here, let us remind ourselves of the utmost importance of always saving at least a small part of the seed of any different, promising plant as a safeguard to losing our prospect by storm, predaceous insects, or other calamities in any one year. Consider what the loss would have been if that precaution had not been observed at Saskatchewan University. When the building which housed the Field Husbandry Department went up in smoke, many valuable samples were destroyed, but years and years of experimental work was saved because small emergency samples had been kept in another building.

If no unusual type of merit is encountered the farmer selects uniform heads from many of his best wheat plants. This hand-picked seed is sown in a seed plot in 1926 and in a few years' time the product is known as Elite Stock Seed. The progeny of Elite Stock Seed is in turn inspected by members of the Dominion Seed Branch and is termed First Generation Seed, and the next year it gives second generation seed. Yearly vigilance and rogueing is essential to all seed selection.

Rye and Corn

Other cereal crops, with the exception of rye, which is an open or wind-pollinated crop, are akin to wheat. The rye resembles corn and both are members of the grass family.

Corn has been a Canadian prairie crop

Dominion Experimental Farms Special Circular No. 12: Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower, Part 1; Circular 15: Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed; Circular 17: Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower, Part 2—all by Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and Bulletin No. 22, second series: Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seed in Canada, by Dr. M. O. Malte and Prof. W. T. Macoun.

The watermelon seeds are easily picked out and dried on cheese cloth in a shaded place. Muskmelon seed is embedded in shreddy pulp. If the seed and pulp is placed in a colander and placed under a pump the seeds may soon be washed clear of the soft mass. It is worthy of note that the two-year old seed of these vine crops and squash and cucumber has greater germinating power than one-year seed. Protect muskmelon seed from mice. These rodents are very partial to such a dainty.

With tomatoes the selected fruits are cut transversely and the pulp with the seeds pressed out and into a glass jar. About one-third or more of this volume is added and the jar labelled and put in a dark, warm place to ferment. Fermentation will generally take place in from one to two days, when the seed and the pulp separate. The seed may be placed on a wire fly screen and washed. It is then spread out to dry and thereafter stored for spring planting. It is interesting to observe that considerable volunteer plants of tomato and corn occur in Manitoba gardens.

Flower Seeds

Commonly the seed stalks are cut off when the pods, capsule or seed case is brown or ripe so that the seed rattles. These are stuck into a paper bag and the stalk butts protruded from the top of the bag, which is then tied and hung up until winter when the seed is cleaned.

Tree and Shrub Seed

There is much variation here both in time of ripening and methods of securing and cleaning, and there is also much difference in the recommended methods of planting the various types of seed.

Elm seed ripens in early June and the seed is sown at once.

Birch seed ripens in August and early September and may be sown fall or spring.

Caragana seed ripens in early August and the pods are placed in a warm place where they split open and fling their stippled seeds many feet. They may be placed in a box over which a fly-screen top is set. The seed pods should be stirred about daily to keep them in good condition. Later the seed may be separated by using a griddle or fanning machine.

Spruce seed ripens in September. The cones are picked and subjected to considerable heat. This opens the cone scales and the seed rattles out on shaking. Pine cones require greater heat than do the spruce.

Apple seeds may be separated from the fruit by quartering with a knife, or by the use of a cider press, a wire griddle and water. They may well be sown in early October in the sheltered garden or orchard, at a depth of about one to two inches.

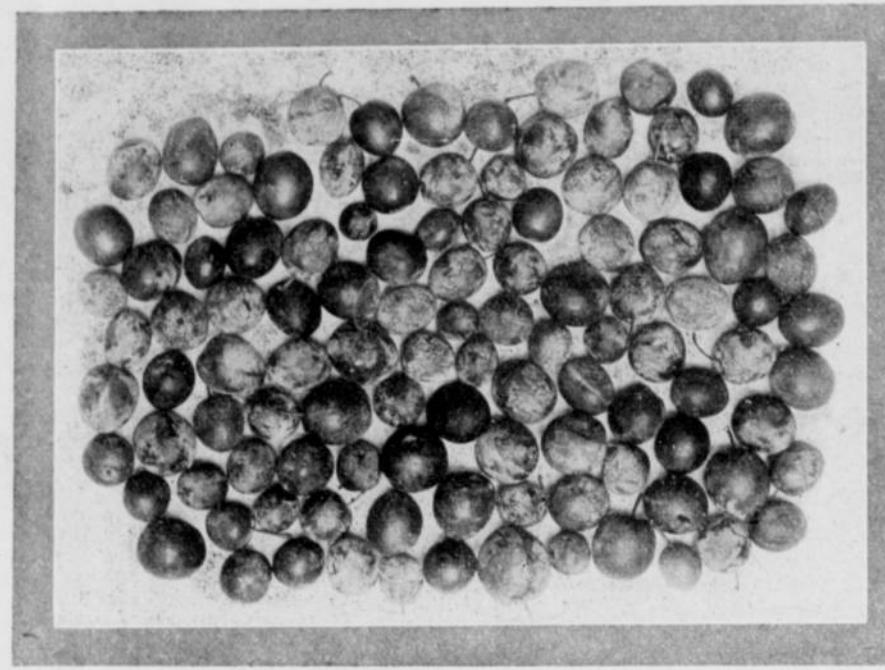
Plum seed may be pulped or mashed out. It is well to wash the pits and sow while still moist, in a sheltered location, at a depth of two inches. A mulch of corn stalks, boards, or straw, over the row is beneficial.

Grape seed may be mashed out of the pulp or rubbed with sand and sown as mentioned for apples.

Raspberry and currant seed may be mashed with sand and sown in seed beds.

Hawthorn, Viburnums, such as Nannyberry and Pembina, and Junipers, usually require two years to germinate and so should be sown in a seed bed.

Seed growing is a partial insurance. Those of pioneer days in Canada found it necessary. It is still, in many cases, a real advantage in having a strain that is adapted to our own particular environment. If, by chance, we discover a new variety that is markedly superior, it will prove profitable and a harbinger of joyous satisfaction, because it will be serving self and neighbor.



Mr. Leslie kept the plum pits from one particularly good tree and sowed them. The above plums show the range of variation in the fruit from these seedling trees. Many of our best varieties of fruit, flowers and field crops have originated in selections from variants obtained in this way.

chiefly during the last decade. It offers a great opportunity for selection. Save a seed from the block that is not near another variety.

Corn for seed may be picked as soon as the sheath over the ear becomes dry papery. The husked ears should be removed to a shed to dry. The excess moisture should be driven off by heat and air movement within a comparatively short time. Corn having moisture to 18 per cent. will often heat and mould when the weather warms up in the spring. Moreover, this excess of moisture during the winter causes rapid breathing or respiration and this robs the seed of some of its vigor. It is desirable to have the corn for seed down to 12 per cent. moisture by early in November. It will often prove necessary to have some artificial heat in the shed to bring this about. With open windows and a gentle stove fire the seed is soon dried.

The questions of racks for the ears is appropriate. Many methods are known. These include—(1) Shallow trays. (2) Ear sheaths folded back and a number tied together so that the ears stick out and down when fastened to the wall. (3) Ears husked and stuck on beheaded nails driven into posts. (4) Upright stands of 2 x 4 scantlings about five to six feet high and four feet wide made. Poultry netting is nailed to each side of this and the ears rest across on the wire meshes.

The corn after drying may be shelled by hand or in a machine sheller, and then placed in mouse-proof bins.

Legume crops, like peas and beans, are easily saved. They are nearly always self-pollinated, and hence any improvements are more readily and easily fixed in type than open-pollinated crops, such as

corn. The prime consideration with peas and beans, as with corn, is to dry the seed promptly as all three lose germinating power if stored in damp condition. Clean and dry as soon as possible and keep dry until seed time.

Grasses and Clovers

Dr. Malte, in that valuable publication of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Seasonable Hints, July, 1919, written under the title, Why Not Harvest Some Grass, Clover and Alfalfa Seed, wrote as follows:—"The use of home-grown seed is of particular interest to farmers who need a yearly supply of grass, clover and alfalfa seed, be it for hay or for pasturing fields, because there is no class of farm seeds in which the advantage of using the home-grown article shows up more prominently."

The "Place Effect" seems of much consequence. Red Clover and Alsike do not generally succeed on the prairies and White Dutch frequently winter kills. However, there are many hardy native peas, vetches and other legumes and very likely our list of hardy perennial legumes for forage and fodder will continue to extend and improve. The seed legumes are easily threshed. The man who notices a hardy clover thriving along the roadside or fence border may well save some seed and test it out. As in the livestock world certain sires such as Whitehall Sultan, Dunure Footprint, Hobson Masterpiece, etc., have been the starting point of new, more profitable strains, so may we expect the single seed plant to be the source of very valuable new strains of field and garden crops.

Garden Crops

The following references are suggested:



Seager Wheeler owes his success to his ability to detect favorable variations. He is seen in this picture looking for individual heads in his plots of Kitchener wheat.

Field Granaries

By Jas. E. Moscrip

IN North Dakota thirty or forty years ago no one ever threshed into a bin out in the field. There was plenty of help, and teams to draw the grain were considered just as necessary as the rest of the crew. However, as years rolled on, help was harder to procure, and some of the threshing outfits had to run short of crew. I can remember when great piles of grain were threshed on the ground, to be sacked up later and hauled to bins near the house.

Strange to say the farmers of those days never thought of moving their small bins into the field and threshing directly into them. At last the ice was broken, a progressive agriculturist named William Porter, living near Crystal, North Dakota, and farming on a large scale, built enough field bins to hold his entire crop. They were quite a curiosity. After they were empty he placed them in a long row near the buildings, and many people drove by there on Sundays to see them. Some other boys and I rode a long distance to see those bins.

Of course there were objections to this system—at first threshers would not be responsible in case of fire while threshing. Many farmers had large granaries near the house and could not change very well, but a great many people just objected on general principles because they looked upon all new ideas with suspicion and built large granaries, much to their sorrow later on. Here, in Saskatchewan, with high wages and help scarce, practically all the grain has gone into field bins the past twenty years, except near town, where they sometimes haul it direct to market, if they can procure enough teams, but often there has been as much on the ground as in the elevators when the job is finished.

There is a great difference of opinion concerning the size of bins, but from the thresher's point of view, 12 ft. x 14 ft. with 7 ft. or 8 ft. post is about right for most years. They hold 1,000 to 1,200 bushels. Larger bins mean hauling the bundles further, and smaller ones mean moving too often, as well as extra expense to the farmer for material to build the small size bins.

Construction

There are two methods of constructing the floor in general use in this locality, one is to use five 4 x 6 skids, and nail the floor boards directly to them, using no floor joists; the other is to use two 6 x 6 skids and 2 x 6 floor joists every two feet on which to nail the floor boards. I do not like the five-skid floors, because if placed on uneven ground they need such careful blocking to prevent the floor pulling loose from the wall. However, I believe it would be satisfactory if a 4 x 6 were bolted across each end to set the end posts on and all the posts were bound to the floor with strips of No. 20 galvanized iron, well nailed, both to the posts and the 4 x 6 timbers below, but moving over rock damages five-skid bins much worse than two-skid bins. The two-skid floors are not entirely safe unless ironed.

The accompanying photo shows a two-skid bin that burst; it had eight foot posts and a board on top of that, so it held over 1,500 bushels. We use 2 x 6 posts and 2 x 6 plates. If the bin is filled through the roof, I think it pays to put a plate across each end and build the gable on top of them. When using 2 x 6 well strapped to the floor there is no need of putting any wires or braces across except between the plates. We recommend two stays each way, each one made of four No. 9 wires and twisted tightly. Of course they must be put around the plates.

The roof is quite a problem, most of our roofs are made of 12-inch board placed so the water runs lengthwise of the boards. This is very handy as we can fill the bin from any corner by prying a board loose, but these roofs leak more or less and we would like to shingle them. The problem is to fix up a hole in each corner that will not leak. The bins we have shingled have a hole in each gable, but are not as handy as the holes in the corners.

Change Grain Spouts

I might say here that most machines have far longer delivery tubes on their weighers than necessary for filling bins. It is well to cut off about six feet and rip up the seam and rivet in a couple inches of iron so it will slip on the outside of the balance of the tube. This enlarged tube should be with the machine and ready to slip on any time there is trouble in connecting the weigher with the hole in the bin. We never leave the cutoff or anything to catch on the end of the delivery tube.

Never drive a 4-inch nail near the end of a two-inch plank without first boring a hole. Strap all weak points with heavy galvanized iron and discard all defective material. Nail the corners well; it is advisable to cut a strip of galvanized iron eight inches wide for each corner, long enough to reach from floor to roof, bend it tightly around the corner and do most of the nailing through it. We once had a 12 x 14 bin hold together after every cross brace had broken, the sides sprung until it became almost round, but the corners held. It was filled clear to the peak and had seven-foot posts.

It will be noticed on the drawing that the floor joists and posts are offset a little to give a better chance to nail. If well nailed, the posts will never slip unless the weight on the floor partly draws the nails. The strips of No. 20 gauge galvanized iron (shown) if well nailed with two-inch nails will certainly keep the floor from settling. It will take about half a day longer to build a bin if these strips are used, but I would rather spend a week than have a wreck like the one shown in the photo. It is false economy to use a poor grade of lumber for your bins.

Horses fighting around a bin may kick a hole in a weak board and run out nearly half the grain, if not noticed for a few days. In a couple of cases in this locality the loss of stock has been far greater than the loss of grain. In

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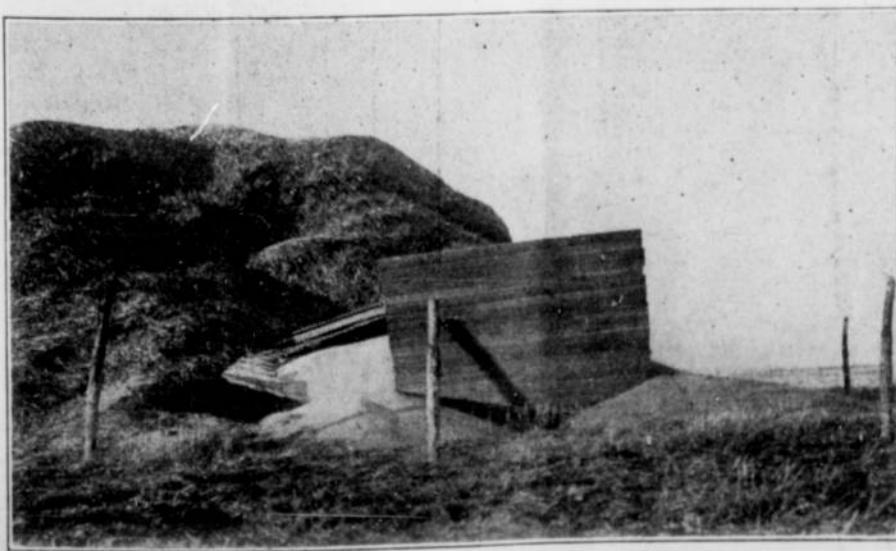
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This sort of thing can be avoided by observing the precautions Mr. Moscrip enjoins in this article.

one case a little galvanized iron on each corner would have saved six horses.

Thicker Floors

During the past few years a certain manufacturer has built granaries with floors nearly four inches thick, laid direct on two heavy skids with no floor joists or flooring boards. The next granaries we build will have a four-inch floor, made by laying 2 x 4 timbers

on edge and spiking them together with four-inch nails. I will start laying the floor in the centre and lay both ways, the posts must be erected while the floor is being laid and pass through the floor. Of course they must be flush underneath. The side posts must be put in every two feet by sawing a 2 x 4 about six inches shorter on each end and placing a post through the floor against each end of it.



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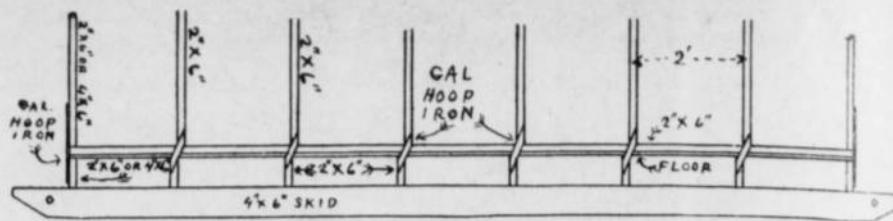


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Mr. Moscrip recommends this style of tying granary uprights with metal bands.

After another 2 x 4 has been placed against the post I intend to bore three holes through the post and the 2 x 4 timbers on each side of it, and insert six-inch spikes to hold the post in place. The end posts will not be so easy to hold in place, but by boring holes in their ends before erecting, they may be spiked into the ends of the floor material as it is filled in between them. I intend to use 2 x 6 timbers to fill in between the end posts; to make the end posts still firmer I shall use galvanized iron strips.

When the floor laying has proceeded to within about 18 inches from each end, the four-inch face should be measured off and a strip well nailed in every two feet. These strips pass under the balance of the floor and up the outer edge of the post eight or 10 inches. A floor like this should be very strong and not cost much more than an ordinary floor. It should also help dry tough grain after it seasons as there would be small cracks between every 2 x 4.

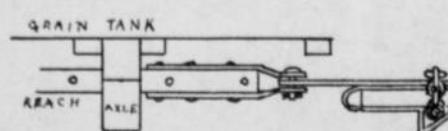
The galvanized iron strips can be ordered from your hardware merchant, they are called "galvanized hoop iron"; you can procure them any thickness and any width.

Hauling Grain

During the past few years help has been scarce and comparatively expensive, and as the income from the farm has not been very large we have to use every means to economize in hired help, as well as in everything else. I have already told through The Guide how we all drive from 12 to 16 head of horses while working on the land, and some of our appliances that almost cut our threshing crew in two, and at the same time increase our daily average. We live eight and one-half miles from town, and make only one trip a day hauling out grain. Since we started using large outfits in the field, we found, with a fair crop, that it takes a man longer to haul out the grain with a 150-bushel tank than to summerfallow and cultivate the land.

In the issue of October 22, 1924, The Guide showed a photo of six horses and two tanks loading with a loader built from junk. Three of these six-horse outfits load a 96,000-pound car in two trips. We drive two horses on the pole and four abreast on the lead. We have no equalizer between the pole horses and the four leaders. We fasten the lead chain at the rear end of the tongue and pass it through a loop at the front end and hook it into a clevis on the four-horse eveners. We put a strong, steady team on the pole with a strong breeching harness to hold the load back when going down hills. We have no brakes.

We drive with four lines, using the ordinary four-horse lines on the leaders. The drawing shows how we arrange our lines, but any arrangement that is satisfactory in the field will also be workable on the road. It is important that the wagons be hitched together properly. We have an ideal hitch on one outfit which consists of a heavy, stiff iron, long enough to reach from the draw pin to

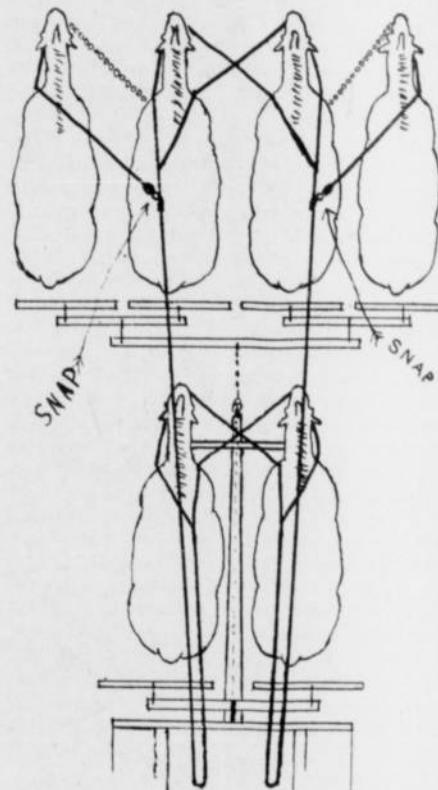


Method of attaching tongue of trailer to reach of lead wagon

a few inches past the end of the tongue; it has a three-quarter-inch hole in each end, and is fastened to the end of the tongue by belting a piece of chain around them both. The wagon ahead has a well-ironed reach with an iron above and one below at

the rear end, with holes for a pin to couple with. This pin as well as the reach pins should be keyed or have nuts to prevent them jumping out. If a suitable iron cannot be found I think a hardwood 2 x 4, well ironed on each end would be just as good.

Our other outfits are chained together, sometimes with two chains, one to draw by and one to keep the rear wagon from running ahead down hill. If there is any play to amount to anything between the wagons, it breaks the end of the tongue and damages the axle ahead, as well as straining everything and jerking the horses. This system works fine when it is not too cold. We loaded one ear



Mr. Moscrip's method of arranging draft and lines for six-horse road outfit.

when it was 30 degrees below zero. We put all the horses in the feed barn except one outfit to move the loads while unloading. Horses are liable to run away if left standing in such weather.—J. E. M.

Reducing Cracked Grain Losses

According to experts from the Farm Mechanics Department, University of Illinois, in practically every case the threshing machine operator can eliminate the cracking of grain by seeing that the machine is properly adjusted. There are seven common causes of cracked grain, and one of these is too much end play in the cylinder. There must be a certain amount of this end play to keep the bearing from heating, but this play should not be more than one-sixty-fourth-of-an-inch for plain bearings. For anti-friction bearings there should be practically no end play in the cylinder.

Another common cause of cracked grain is that the concaves are set too high. The concave and cylinder teeth are slightly wedge-shaped, and the clearance between the two sets of teeth is increased or decreased by raising or lowering the concaves. This clearance should be one-eighth-of-an-inch for wheat. Too many rows of concaves also will cause cracked grain. Care should be taken to see that just as few rows of concave teeth are used as will thresh the grain from the heads.

Grain also will be cracked when the cylinder and concave teeth are not centred. The clearance must be the same on each side of the cylinder teeth. This clearance can be adjusted

by shifting the cylinder or concaves laterally. Bent cylinder or concave teeth are another cause of cracked grain, and this can be corrected with a hammer. Too high cylinder speed also will crack the grain. If the grain is very dry it will be necessary to reduce the cylinder speed.

Too much grain coming back through the tailings elevator is the seventh cause of cracked grain. When a great amount of clean grain is returned through the tailings elevator, the cylinder is overloaded and cracked grain results. This can be prevented by adjusting the sieve and wind.

Ensilage Cutters

Because I've been one of the four owners of an ensilage cutter of medium size, I've noticed many things about our cutter and other cutters that may be valuable. I know that we would have been ahead if we would have known what we all know now about many points.

During the latter part of the summer many of us will consider the purchase of an ensilage cutter for our own use. This is a farm machine that can well be owned by several farmers co-operatively. The days it is in use are few and the investment is rather steep. Yet it pays to own your own cutter, I am sure.

I would say that three or four farmers are enough to own one outfit. That gives a half dozen silos the preference in most cases. This number of silos is about all one cutter can care for if each is to be filled just at the right time. By running a day earlier or later on some silos a dozen can be taken care of. Four owners do not have a large individual investment.

Our cutter is a 13-inch and cost \$300 four years ago this fall. It would probably cost less than that today. This cutter has a light truck. I think this is wise. It must be moved much and trucks make moving quick and easy.

One should buy a cutter that cuts as short as one-fourth inch. The shorter the cornstalks are cut the finer the ensilage, the better it will pack in the silo, and the better it will keep. It takes longer to fill a silo when using a quarter-inch cut than a half-inch.

A cutter ought to have two sets of knives. There ought to be some sort of a grinding arrangement attached to the cutter. Knives ought to be changed twice a day. Our mill has no self-feeding arrangement. I think they are an improvement. Every cutter ought to have some safety lever or bar to throw the feeding rolls out of gear in case of accidents. Ours has a lever, but I believe one might be too late when that lever was reached.

There is a question about the advantage of a one-piece frame. Ours has such a frame. Yet it runs almost twice as hard as guaranteed to run. Something evidently binds. Seemingly the solid frame would prevent this.

Hard oilers ought to be an equipment on every high speed bearing. There is more or less dirt and grit around a silage cutter. It ought to be kept out of the bearings.

Certainly one ought not to buy a cutter not equipped with a distributor pipe. It saves work and makes the work of the men in the silo much more comfortable. It also distributes the

silage more evenly, and I think helps to make it keep better.

Outside of an accident one doesn't need repairs in great haste. Wear comes gradually and can usually be provided for before the silo-filling season starts. But something hard might get in the knives or a team might back a wagon into the cutter. Either of these things have happened and the outfit is out of commission for a week or so. By driving 25 miles we can get to a big supply house for our cutter. This means three hours and the machine is ready to run. I think it's a point well worth considering when buying a cutter. We use a cutter so few days compared to the year, that it ought to run right when wanted.

It's my private opinion that the average ensilage cutter is too big. We have passed the stage when the extra large capacity custom thresher, huller, etc., are popular. We have found that the old-fashioned 5,000-pound tractor is too big. We farmers are using more two-plow medium size tractor plowing outfits than any other now. I believe the same thing is true in the silo fillers. Although our cutter will fill at the rate of 10 tons an hour with plenty of power—a good steam engine—and as I've said somewhere above, this size is better than one filling 20 tons an hour, I still think that a 10-inch cutter with a capacity of six or seven tons an hour would be better. There is only one objection to it. The man who feeds wastes a little time. A feeder can just as well put a whole bundle through as a half one while he stands there. There is nothing lost with the other folks in the gang.

There are extensions to the feeding table that come very close to the hands of the man on the wagon. Our cutter has nothing of this kind but I believe they are an advantage. I'd look into it before buying today. It would certainly save handling the bundles and with the right self-feeding arrangement it might enable the man on the load to take entire care of the cutter. At least one man could care for the power and cutter all the time and do some other odd jobs besides.—E. R.

Tattooing Livestock

Years ago it was common in European countries for tramps skilled in the art of tattooing to come along and charge a fee for decorating one's arms. All the young fellows had the work done. Sometimes it was the outline of a girl, a serpent, flags, or any other conceivable object that one wished to have imprinted. Sailors and fishermen are rare without these tattoo marks. When the work is once done, it lasts a life time. Of late years the tattoo marks have been adopted for identifying pure-bred animals of the various breeds and is considered one of the most permanent and safest ways to identify them. It is a method of depositing indelible ink beneath the surface of the skin on the inside of the ear in such a way that it remains there throughout the life of the animal. Figures and letters in various combinations are used to identify each individual, so that regardless of the size of the herd, stud or flock, each animal has its own mark, a permanent record.

The tattoo can be used on cattle, horses, sheep or swine. Naturally the breeds having a light colored skin lining the ear, make the best subjects for tattooing, but a special red ink is used

successfully on dark skins. Any system of marks can be used, letters, figures, or any combination of letters or figures, so that litters of pigs may be distinguished by prefixing a letter to the herd number. The year of birth may be indicated by a letter or figure and other data can be made a part of the record stamped indelibly into the ear of the animal.

Directions for Tattooing

Any day in the year is a good day to tattoo. There is no danger from hot or cold, dry or damp weather. Calves and other young stock can be tattooed very early in life before there is possibility of the identity being lost.

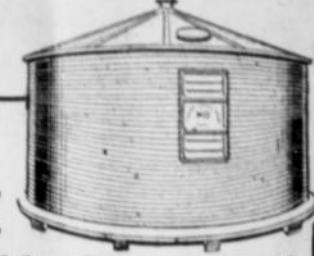
Put the figures or letters which are to identify the individual into the slotted jaw of the marker. Before punching the ear, try the marker on a piece of card board or leather and find out whether the figures are set in the order desired and are right side up. A little experience will make this precaution unnecessary, but it is advisable when the operator is not entirely familiar with the procedure.

Secure the animal closely enough to prevent violent movements of the head. Select a spot inside the ear as free from hair as possible and as light colored as possible. Thoroughly clean this spot, using soap and water if necessary. Insert the ear between the jaws of the marker with the letters or figures on the inside of the ear. Locate the figures over the prepared spot, close the jaws quickly and firmly and release quickly to avoid jerking or tearing. Have the ink ready at hand and using thumb or finger, smear liberally over the punctures until every separate hole is well filled. The job is now finished and the animal can be released after making written notes of identity for future use. Certain precautions will ensure success. Have the surface to be marked clean. Be sure the pins that make up the letters or figures are driven full depth into the ear, in other words, close the marker as tightly as possible. Smear on plenty of ink, and rub it in well. If it appears necessary, smear with ink a second time after rubbing the first application a few seconds. The secret of the whole process is to get the ink rubbed in deep enough so that the skin will heal over it.

There are two forms of ink, the liquid and the dry stick. The liquid form is of proper consistency as it comes from the bottle. Do not dilute it. To prepare the dry form for use, it is desirable to soak a small portion of the ink for several hours until it partially softens, but if this is not convenient, then immerse it in a small amount of water and stir about until the water is thickened to the consistency of cream. One of the chief sources of failure with the dry form of ink is in not getting the ink thick enough. It takes more than colored water to make good ink. Some users make a practice of keeping a small piece of the stick form of ink soaking in a wide mouthed bottle, tightly corked, so that it is quickly made ready for use at any time. If the bottle is kept where it will not freeze, the practice is to be recommended.

After the lapse of a week or more it is advisable, if convenient, to examine the mark. If it is plain and legible the job is a success and no more attention is necessary. Should it not be plain, the operation should be repeated, using another surface and not trying to mark over in the same place. The second marking will seldom if ever be necessary where the ink is thoroughly rubbed in the first time.

When animals are marked early in life, the mark enlarges with the natural growth of the ear and legibility is thus increased instead of decreased with age.



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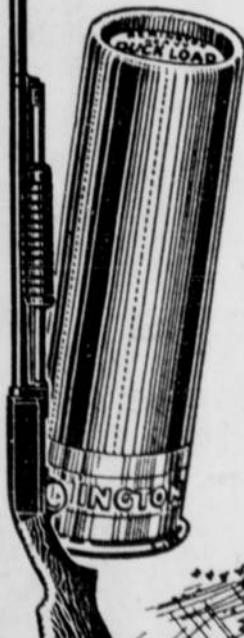
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E. C. Harte, son-in-law of J. D. McGregor, proprietor of Glenearnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., was recently appointed manager of Hartley Stock Farms, Page, N.D., U.S.A.

He is a graduate of the Iowa State College, at Ames, and since 1913 he has

been manager and partner with Mr. McGregor on his Gwenmawr stock farm at Brandon. In the management at the Hartley farm, Mr. Harte takes over the position formerly held by Kenneth McGregor, now manager of the Harrison Stock Farms, Woodland, California.

Does It Pay To Spay?

Prof. Forsyth, of the University of Nebraska, discusses the question, Does it Pay to Spay Heifers? in a recent issue of The Breeder's Gazette. As the question is at present receiving some attention in some of our own ranching areas, The Guide reprints his remarks in full.

"The subject of spaying heifers and old cows, to fatten for the market, has been much discussed by ranchmen. Scarcely a meeting of farmers and feeders is held at which someone does not ask, 'Will it pay me to spay a part of my calf crop? How well will it pay?'

"So much interest in this topic had been manifested by cattlemen that the animal husbandry department of the University of Nebraska sent questionnaires to several representative cattle-owners in different areas of the state, during the past spring. The mere fact that about 55 per cent. of the men addressed made replies, is sufficient proof that Nebraska ranchmen are thinking seriously about spaying. Inasmuch as the following paragraphs represent the experience and observations of the owners of some 36,000 cattle, scattered over the range of Nebraska, they may be considered as a fair indicator of the sentiment of our ranchmen on this subject.

"Of all the men replying, four out of seven, or a few more than half the total number addressed, stated that they had spayed or were now spaying heifers on their ranches. The figures that they gave would indicate that about one female in 65 to 100 cattle on the range is spayed annually. This percentage may appear low, but applied to the entire bovine population of Nebraska it is high enough.

"Six of each seven men spaying females have the work done by licensed veterinarians. They usually charge \$1.00 a head and operate on 50 to 65 or 70 head in one day. In some parts of the state there are cattlemen, skilled in this operation, who charge less for their services and apparently secure as good results, but by far the greater amount of spaying is now and will continue to be performed by trained surgeons.

"Over 60 per cent. of the men spay none but yearling heifers, doing so in May and June, but small numbers of old cows and some calves are spayed each year. The death loss experienced is light, being less than one per cent. on ranches where only yearlings are unsexed. It runs higher, however, with old cows or with calves spayed in the fall, one man having reported a loss of 5 per cent. on a small band of aged cows, all of which were spayed. The flank operation is universally used, the more successful operators using the knife only in cutting the skin. The muscles, underneath, are torn apart and when the hand of the surgeon is removed they close together, avoiding the necessity of suturing the incision.

"Since they were about equally divided as to whether spaying or castration is the more severe operation, it is fairly safe to conclude that there is little if any difference in the shock received by animals of the two sexes when sterilized. It is also interesting to note that 80 per cent. of our informants consider spaying less severe than dehorning, which is a common practice. Evidently the question of losses and setback are not deciding factors in answering the query, 'To spay or not to spay.'

"From the very nature of handling range cattle, and the inability of owners to know just how much feed is consumed, it would be expected that ranchmen would disagree on the questions of feed and growth. Fully two-thirds of the men claimed that spayed heifers grow faster, and half asserted that they mature earlier, while 90 per cent. agreed that they attain greater scale than sexed heifers. The last answer is probably correct, but feeding trials at the Nebraska station indicate that they do not grow faster nor mature as early as open heifers. This would be expected from Geddes' investigations upon the effect of castration on bone growth and the hardening of cartilages. In direct contradiction to their claim for earlier maturity, almost all the men insisted that spayed

heifers must be kept until three, or better four, years of age, if they were to be sold to the greatest advantage. The fact that the spayed heifer, like the steer, does grow longer and is slower to fatten, may explain the foregoing statement, and also account in part for one-third of the ranchers asserting that spayed heifers fatten more smoothly than open heifers. Our recent work at this station points to this explanation as the real one, and while the spayed heifer looks smoother and has put on as many pounds, she is not so fat as her sexed sister, having grown more frame and put on less fat.

"We can not explain, nor do our experimental results agree with the almost unanimous opinion of our ranchmen, that spayed heifers require less feed than open heifers. In trials at this station there has been little difference in the feed consumption of spayed and open heifers. It is a fact, however, that well-finished spayed heifers command a slight premium over open heifers of similar flesh. Especially is this true in older animals, when there is some risk of pregnancies among open heifers.

"The enthusiasm of our cattlemen over the practice of spaying may be shown by the fact that 75 per cent. answered in the affirmative the rather vague question, 'Do you think that spaying will help cattle prices generally?' They are probably right when we stop to think that it will afford an effective way of culling out the poorer females, and result in fewer cattle on pastures in the end. The greater ease with which a herd of 400 or 500 spayed heifers can be handled, mixed with steers, and requiring only a few hours' attention a month, is an item that appeals strongly to large owners.

"The history of spaying on the ranges of Nebraska has been briefly this: In the time of high prices, when any sort of steer brought a good price in Chicago or Omaha, no spaying was done, but in years of depression and financial stress the cattlemen has turned to the practice of spaying to cut down his herd and meet his creditors' demands. In every case it raised the standard of the cattle and left him better off than he had been before. Many cycles have gone round in the sandhills of Nebraska since cattle were first herded there. Each time this has helped to stabilize things by improving herds and reducing losses. It is being tried again. There are some of us who believe it should not again be forgotten, even in the time of high prices, and will recommend its continued practice in the great pasture areas of our west."

Home-made Radio Sets

The question, "Does it pay to build a radio set?" quickly arises in determining on a farm radio set whether to build one at home or to buy one of the better sets on the market. In my judgment the only ones who can afford to spend the money and time and energy required to build up a farm receiving set are the boys and girls, and occasionally an older person, who are interested primarily in radio as a science and whose chief enjoyment is in the satisfaction of knowing how and why things happen as they do, and who have only a secondary interest in what they receive in the way of broadcast material. To them, a squeak or a howl of their own creation is of more interest than the finest and clearest music imaginable from a ready-built set.

But my advice to the reader who is interested mainly in clear and clean-cut reception and the most of entertainment for himself and family at the least expense of time and money is that he buy a good ready-built set and put it up and operate it strictly according to the directions, at least until he is sure that something different will work better under his especial conditions. Generally speaking, the cost of a ready-made set will be less than the cost of the materials for a home-made set of equal quality, to say nothing of the time and labor required.

My own experience is that in building even the kit sets, some parts will be overlooked and will need special time and cost to secure. In one case, the kit was complete, except for two small screws, which necessitated a hunt through a dozen places, finally being located in a small machine shop not far from my home.

Continued on Page 20

Fall Planting

Quite a number of flowers, vegetables and seeds are successfully planted in Autumn—By J. R. Almey

THE success that may greet one's attempt at either spring or fall planting of seeds, trees, shrubs or plants will depend largely upon one's understanding of the article being planted. One must be able to answer with a fair degree of correctness "What conditions does the plant need to cause continued healthy growth after planting?" Conditions vary with the type and variety of plant being grown, therefore, some can be planted successfully in the fall, and with some it is practically impossible to obtain good results. The chief obstacle to fall planting is the change into different surroundings and conditions at a time when many plants are undergoing changes within themselves in the preparation to enter adverse winter conditions.

Were it possible to move and replant trees or plants without interfering with food supply, protection afforded by the soil against frost injury, and duplicate previous surroundings in their new location, fall planting could be carried on with the same degree of success as is attained with spring planting. This means, that unless we are prepared to meet these requirements fall planting will not be successful, and as the present commercial method of handling nursery stock does not begin to meet these requirements with the major portion of nursery stock, spring planting must continue the rule with the majority of plants.

I want this quite clearly understood, because without the actual experience with all varieties under consideration, personal experience on the part of many readers might easily contradict each statement.

Rhubarb and Peonies

That group of perennial plants that annually die back to the ground surface offer the greater number of plants that can be fall planted. Within this group we have peonies, rhubarb, asparagus, hardy lilies, tulips, Siberian squill and in the early fall, iris. Others that can be planted in the fall but will meet a greater success in the spring, unless one can meet the requirements mentioned

in the above paragraph, are delphinium, aconitum, phlox, Iceland poppy, columbine, achillia, lychnis, sweet william, bleeding heart, gaillardia, Shasta daisy, pyrethrum and oriental poppy.

Within the fruit list the raspberry can successfully be planted in the fall and with a fair degree of success the currants, and with seeds, lettuce, onions, spinach and asparagus in the vegetables, and cosmos centuria in the flowers. With seed sowing it should not be sown until just before the ground freezes up in the fall as no growth is wanted until spring.

With any planting done in the fall one must remember that the roots of the majority of plants will only stand a few degrees of frost if exposed above ground; this will mean that in fall planting the soil must be well sifted in around the roots and then firmly packed to prevent air pockets and if at all dry, plenty of water should be added.

Fruit Trees Risky

One may ask the question, why not plant apple and plum trees, ornamental shrubs and evergreens in the fall? The greatest difficulty is to duplicate the surroundings in their new location similar to the ones they were growing in before being transplanted. The majority of trees would have to be shipped long distances at a time when frost injury might happen to the roots, and in planting from the nursery row where they have grown fast under sheltered conditions into open plantations is to invite disaster. The turning of a tree so as the north side when replanted faces the south will, if not protected, often result in sun scald. It is quite alright to have your fruit trees shipped you in the fall, but they must be heeled in and tops completely buried with soil and then planted first thing in the spring. We, therefore, see that we are considerably limited in the work that can be undertaken in the fall, although the varieties that are mentioned as those that can be planted would go a long way to give thousands of farms a start with fruit and ornamentals.

Fragrant Peonies

The ideal flower for the farm garden

OMEONE has very aptly described the peony as the "Rose of the North." It rivals the rose in the beauty of its bloom, and many of the best peonies now have a fragrance that is almost, if not quite, equal to the best of the roses. But while the most beautiful of all the lovely roses require careful attention and a very sheltered life and have not yet been developed to withstand our prairie winters, the peony is as hardy as rhubarb and will go through the coldest winter, come up smiling in the spring, and send forth its gorgeous blooms in June and July.

In Canada the peony is the queen among flowers, loved by everyone, and is found in most gardens, whether owned by a poor man or a millionaire. Many of those being grown are still

the old "piney" that grew in our grandmother's garden, and very few people are fully acquainted with the bloom and fragrance of the modern peony as it has been developed and improved by horticultural experts.

The earliest records of the culture of the peony are found on pottery made by the Chinese 1,400 years ago. It began to be cultivated in Europe only in the middle of the last century, when the gardener of King Louis Philippe brought some fine plants from Siberia. French horticulturists, shortly after that, began experimental work for the improvement of this flower, and the names of Verdier, Calot, Crousse, Lemoine and other French horticulturists are perpetuated in the names of some of the most beautiful peonies that are

Continued on Page 21



Manitoba-grown Peonies

Fragrant Peonies For Planting in October

When The Guide offered peonies for distribution last winter and spring, great interest was shown among our readers. For this reason The Guide last spring placed an order for 1,000 peony roots with one of the largest and most reliable growers in Holland. These peony roots will be shipped from Holland in early September, and should reach Winnipeg about the first of October and be ready for mailing immediately. There are 10 different varieties of peonies in the shipment, all of them of the very choicest. The Guide selected only those peonies that experience has proven to be very fragrant, vigorous in growth, heavy bloomers, long-stemmed varieties. They are all perfectly hardy on the Canadian prairies. Any person securing one of these peony roots consequently may be sure of having one of the very best peonies in his or her garden. The names of the peonies which The Guide has purchased are as given below:

Ten
Choicest
Varieties
of
Peonies



A Bouquet of Peonies

Fragrant,
Vigorous,
Prolific
Perennial
Flowers

Felix Crousse—Brilliant red, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white centre, flecked with crimson. Strong, vigorous grower.

Mme. Emile Lemoine—Large delicate pink.

Marie Lemoine—Large, beautiful creamy white, gold stamens.

Edulis Superba—Brilliant pink with violet shade. Strong, vigorous grower.

Madame Calot—Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color.

Monsieur Jules Elie—Immense flower, glossy pink, fragrant.

Eugenie Verdier—Soft flesh rose.

Jeanne d'Arc—Guards and centre soft pink, collar creamy white shaded with sulphur.

Couronne d'Or—Beautiful white, yellow reflection.

The Guide will send one peony root of any of the above named varieties to any person who will collect a new subscription for The Guide, at \$1.00 per year, from any farm home in the prairie provinces where there is not now a Guide subscriber. Send the \$1.00 and the name of the new subscriber and the peony root will be sent free and postpaid as a reward for your trouble. Any number of roots may be earned in this way.

Or we shall give every present Guide subscriber an opportunity to purchase these beautiful peony roots at very special bargain prices. Send \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription to The Guide and you may have any one of these roots for 45 cents postpaid, any two for 80 cents, postpaid. Thus, if a present subscriber wants one peony root—he or she will send \$1.45 to pay for one year's subscription and the peony root, or \$1.80 for one year's subscription and two peony roots. If any varieties are exhausted we shall substitute one of the other varieties. All are equally good. Early orders will be sure of their own choice. Orders will not be accepted unless accompanied by your own or a neighbor's subscription.

Peonies may be planted in any good garden soil where water does not lie on the ground in spring and where there is plenty of sunlight. Dig a hole 18 inches to two feet deep, put a layer of well-rotted manure in the bottom and fill up with good garden soil. Plant so that the peony buds are fully two inches below the surface. Pack earth well around the root; throw some straw or litter over the ground for the first winter. Rake off early in the spring. Dig a little well-rotted manure into the ground around the peony about every two years in spring or fall, but don't bring any of the manure into contact with the roots. Keep the weeds and grass away and give the peony a chance, and it will reward you with beautiful blooms for the rest of your lifetime.

Address all correspondence to,

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**Stays Lit
in Any Wind~
Does Not Smoke**

**SMP
BEACON
LANTERNS**

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Kinistin, an Indian Chief

Continued from Page 7

say that there is only one thing for us to do. The white men are too strong and we cannot fight them. We cannot fight against our brothers. Therefore must we go far away looking for new hunting grounds, where there are no white men, and where the game is plentiful. I, Kinistin, your leader, have spoken."

And my speech did please them all, and the council came to an end.

Then orders were given to make ready for our journey. The women busied themselves drying and curing meat and making many moccasins. The best hunters went after moose and deer, and those not so skilled made flat sleighs and snowshoes. And some of the young men were sent to a relative in the head band at Nut Lake, with most of the horses to keep for us, with the excuse that feed was poor in the hills.

At last everything was ready. Keeping our own counsel so that no one knew what was in our minds we broke up camp and started. We crossed the big Kisse-setche-wun Sepe (Saskatchewan River) below the post of Fort la Corne and went north. That summer and fall we travelled by the many lakes and streams south and west of Lac du Brochet. Of big game there was very little, only an odd caribou or a bear. Occasionally we struck beaver, but fish was the principal diet, and this we despised, being used to a meat diet, but there was no help for it. Passing east of the old Company's (H.B.C.) post at Lac la Ronge, I sent some of my young men there to trade for nets, fish-hooks, and more ammunition.

The going was hard for us and the ponies we started with soon wore out, as there was very little grass and they could not eat the moss, so we had to depend on the dogs and our own backs when we were travelling. In this country the only thing to use would have been canoes, but we knew nothing about them or how to handle them.

In the late fall of that year, we found a small river, the Wusqui Sepe (Birch bark), with plenty of old caribou signs, and following this river we came to a large lake (probably Wollaston), and here was an encampment of Chippewyan Indians. After several days pow-wow we made friends with them, and at a big council the pipe of peace was smoked.

These strange people with their broad faces and squint eyes looked like no Indians I had ever seen, and, it was only because some of them understood Cree that we could talk with them. Their own tongue sounds as the speech of a man with his mouth full of meat.

The Chippewyans told us tales of the caribou, how at times the herds were so numerous that the hunters could kill night and day, and still thousands came pressing on. These deer, however, often change their feeding grounds, so that it was wise to catch and hang whitefish every fall. These Indians have no chiefs, but wander about in little bands. Their teepee's are made of deerskin with wide open tops like the birch bark tents of the swamps.

As the Chippewyans were going north to winter, I made them presents, and asked them to leave two of their young men and one or two canoes with us to help with the fishing. In return I promised to send two of my younger sons with them who were good fur-hunters. They agreed to this, and advised us to do our hunting to the northwest as they said that way was open country, meaning not occupied by other Indians. Then calling my two young sons Que-we-zance and Se-cose-sew, I spoke to them and said, "My sons, I have chosen you to live for the winter among strange people. Be wary in your dealings with them. Learn all you can of their language. Also, be very careful in your conduct with their young women!"

The next morning the Chippewyans left us in eight canoes, taking our two boys with them. My three wives kissed the boys good-bye, and their own mother shed tears and prayed them not to forget their own people.

The nights now were getting cold,

and the whole encampment was busy preparing for winter, which we knew would be long and severe, as we were so far north. There was plenty of spruce, birch and poplar, but all of it small. The hunters reported fur signs were good. The men that were fishing built stages long and high enough to be safe from the dogs, and in time several thousand whitefish hung on these stages by their tails and were covered over with spruce boughs. I myself gave out the supplies each week to each family, tea, tobacco, salt, ammunition and sometimes clothing; we had no flour and did not miss it.

We had traded with the Chippewyans for a number of dogs, and now had three good trains with some pups coming along. Winter came. The lake froze hard and the fishermen finished with their fishing. Trapping began in good earnest, and the furs coming in were very good and nearly all dark in color, many beaver, bear, lynx and martens; also some otter, fisher, mink and wolverines, though not so many. There were few or no muskrats, but plenty of rabbits, which we used for food, and the women were busy making warm robes of their skins. There was no sickness, and every night I prayed and thanked the Kitche Manitou for his care of our people.

So passed our first winter in the north.

About the waning of the Eagle Moon (February), I took stock of our supplies and found we would need more to cover another year. I then decided to send one of my sons to the old company's post at the north end of the great lake (De Brochet), with two dog trains loaded with furs to trade, and one of the young Chippewyans went with him as guide. I also decided later to add another man to the party to help break the trail for the dogs, as the hunters reported deep snow to the north.

Taas-ko-tup-e-tung, my son was in charge, and him I had go over the list of supplies wanted many times until he knew it by heart, and they started on their journey early one morning.

After they left us the days went on until the Goose Moon (March) was past full, and we began to look out anxiously for the return of the party. There were some high hills of rock near our camp which I used to climb on fine days, sitting alone thinking of the old days and scenes so different on the buffalo plains, and praying to Kitche Manitou for the safe return of our travellers. At last, late one evening, sleigh bells were heard, and back came our party with heavily loaded sleds.

Deep snow had delayed them, also a hunt in which they had struck caribou about three days journey north. Making camp, they killed a number and cleaned and cached the meat. This was good news, and after resting the dogs I sent some of the other men with three dog trains and light sleds to bring the venison home. They made two trips only leaving the bones for the wolves which, though not numerous were large and fierce.

Spring came, but the ice stayed fast on the lake until the end of June. It was weary waiting for the return of the Chippewyans and my two sons. No news came to us of our own country, and I speak the truth when I say we were all a little home-sick to see again good grass and big trees, and our own horses, of which we had a fine lot; or rather used to have, for perhaps they were all run off before this, because of the fighting.

At last the lake opened and one day a lone canoe was seen heading for our camp. My heart sunk within me, for I feared bad news of my sons. Two men stepped out of the canoe who could speak Cree, and it was bad news and mourning for us that they did bring. The Chippewyans had broken their promise and were not coming to visit us. Worse than this, my two young sons had taken unto themselves wives of the Chippewyans, and would make their home with their wives' people, which is, as you know Ogemases, the Indian custom. Their mother wept and wailed all night, and there was gloom over the whole camp. A message was sent me by the head men of the Chippewyans, and it was this:

"We do not want you to stay in our

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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Read the Classified Columns

country. You had better return to your own land. Your sons have behaved well, and we have given them wives; it is their own wish that they stay with us. Our own men that are with you can do as they like, but we would prefer them to return to their own people."

The next day we had a council, at which the two young Indians spoke well and thanked us for kind treatment but said their hearts called them back to their own people, so they must return. The truth was (note the pride of race of the old chief) our young women would not look at them.

We decided to break camp and go northwest, using the water-ways and some canoes to lighten our loads. The visitors drew for us on birch bark a plan showing the rivers and the lakes, and told us there was a very-big water about 400 miles to the northwest (Lake Athabasca).

It was the flying-up moon, by white man's count about the first of July, when we made a start, we on land arranging to meet the canoes at Che-ki-e-kun Sa-kie-e-kun (Hatchet Lake). The older and more steady dogs carried saddle-bags made of strips of deer-skin and the legs of moose with the hair left on. The canoes were heavy laden, but as the country was well wooded we did not carry teepee poles. The flies were worse than I have ever seen them in our own country, and it was a good thing that we had no horses as they would have been bled to death. Ma-na-ke-se-quep, my eldest son, and Mo-ke-sew carried nothing but their rifles, as it was their duty to keep the camp in food. Two of the younger men scouted ahead for the best path to follow, carrying axes to blaze the trail, and when the weather was good for travel we made from 10 to 14 miles a day.

We saw no Indians nor any tracks of them. Big game was scarce. There was more rock in the country than I thought was in the whole world. Many times the men brought in small pieces of metal, heavy and some of it soft enough to beat out with an axe, and it looked like the metal (copper) of which the company's kettles were made. Then there was some still more heavy and dull of color, like bullets, and many other sorts.

After heavy travelling we reached Hatchet Lake and found the canoes waiting. They had been there some 10 nights and had good news for us. They had met another band of Chippewayans, a large camp of them, and had traded three more canoes from them. This meant that all the small children and some women heavy with child could go by water, also it would lighten the loads of the land party. The canoes had camped for some days with these Indians and had learned much about the country. They drew another plan for them on birch bark, on which were set all the larger lakes and the streams, arrows showing which way they ran. It seemed by going up the Muck-a-ta-sepe (Black River) for a number of days we would come to a very large lake, at the end of which were trading posts of the old company.

I decided to call a council of all the men to settle what we should do. We sat for four days and discussed the matter and I let them speak and said nothing. Some wished to go to the northwest, and others to turn south towards our old home. Finally Ma-na-ke-se-quep, my eldest son, the future leader, rose and spoke. He said, "We are wasting time in this talk, let us hear what our father and leader, who has always guided us right, has to say."

So I rose and spoke a long while and told them it had been my dream to get right away from the white men, but I now found out this was impossible. I said, my life is drawing to a close, and before my time comes to leave you I wish to see once more the graves of our fathers at Pa-qua-bis-kow, in the heart of our old hunting grounds. This settled the matter without further controversy and the council all agreed that we turn south and go down the Knis-te-neaux Sepe, to winter on the south side of Cree Lake. To the canoe party we showed on the plan and marked several places to meet on the journey, and set out with a glad feel-

ing that before another 13 moons were over we would be back again in our own country in the Pasquia Hills.

It was on our return journey, on which we started with such glad hearts, that a very sad thing happened. We camped one evening at a pretty little spot. Large beech trees and spruce and poplar were growing there by a little creek dammed by beaver, and while we rested there we set traps for the beaver. My fourth son, Nowe-ke-sick, had a fine little boy about two years old, smart on his feet for his age and a great favorite with me and the whole band. Ma-chew-sis, the little hunter, we called him, and it took his mother all her time to keep him from straying from the teepee and running after the squirrels and the small birds.

At dusk that night I heard the voice of a woman calling for her child, calling with no answer to her call. The voice was the voice of the mother of our little Ma-chew-sis calling for her little son. I at once alarmed the whole camp, but it soon grew dark, too dark, to see even with large flares of birch-bark. Ma-na-ke-se-quep, my eldest son, gave counsel that we leave the search

until the morning, and with the daylight he, himself, would track the boy. All night the mother wept and wailed for her lost son and with sad hearts we waited for the dawn.

When the light came four of our best trackers went round and round the camp in circles and also searched the sides of the beaver pond. This they did until the afternoon, but with no success, so I called out the whole camp to join in the search. Ma-na-ke-se-quep found just one trace of the lad, the track of his little bare feet going straight west in a place where the ground was soft and there were no leaves, but nothing else could he or anyone else find. The boy's mother was wild with grief and would not be comforted. Watchers had to be put over her to see she did no harm to herself. The whole camp went into mourning for their favorite, our little Ma-chew-sis, the hunter of squirrels and small birds.

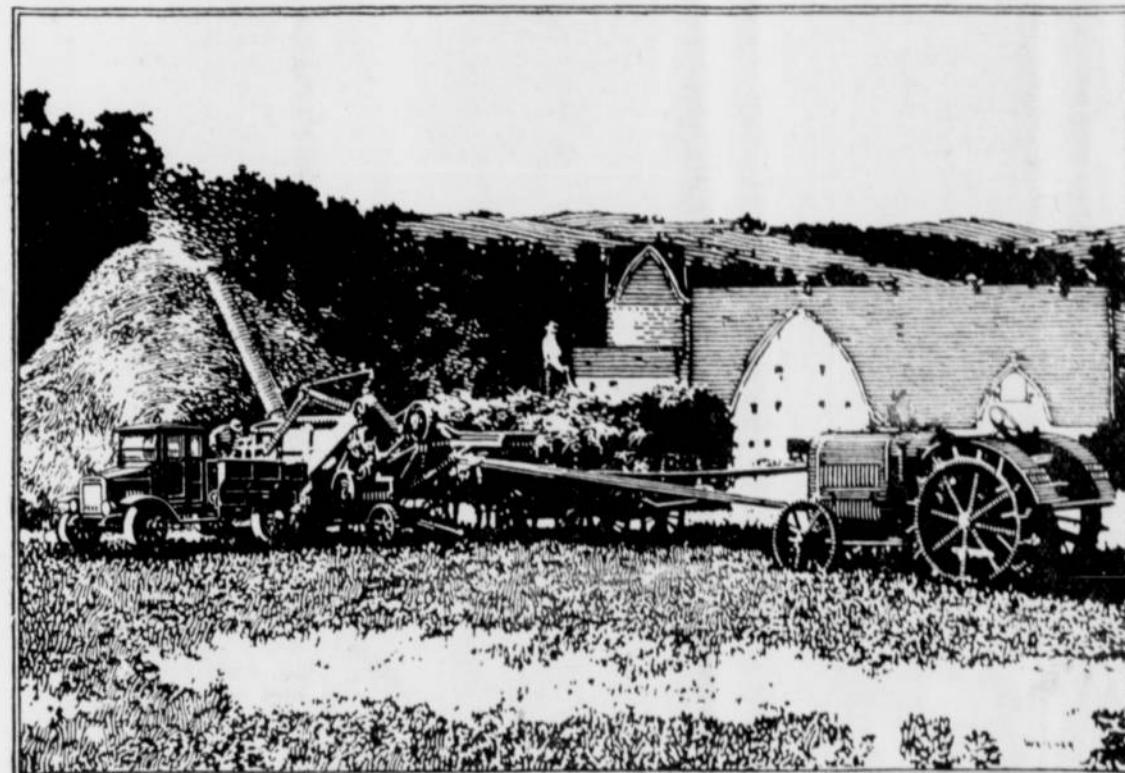
To this day can I hear the mourning and the wailing of the women for the little lost boy—pet of the whole camp.

We stayed here for nearly a week, leaving no part of a large circle around the camp unsearched, looking for some trace of our little lad. We

thought if he had been killed and eaten by a wolf or a bear we would find some traces of it. But, alas, there was not even this, and finally we had to give up all hope of ever seeing our little hunter again. Our hearts were sad within us, and I at last gave orders to break camp and go on with our journey. But before leaving this sorrowful camping ground I made a blaze with my axe on the biggest spruce tree we could find. On this I drew in Indian picture writing the story of our lost child, in the hope that someone may have found him and he might be returned to his sorrowing parents. And while the men were searching for him I would climb to the top of a hill near the camp and, communing with the spirits, send my soul into the unknown and wait in solitude for a reply. But no answer came to me and even the spirits would not help us in our search.

So we left this place with sad, sad hearts and went on with our journey. We met our canoe party at the north end of Cree Lake; they were all well but stricken with grief when they heard of the loss of our little favorite.

The canoe party told us they had to portage several rapids. We decided to



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Page 24 for Bargains

travel down the west side of the lake and told the water men to look over the country and blaze signs for us as they would be making better time than us marching on land. I told them, too, if they found any tracks of Indians to follow them up and find out the best place to winter in. We would soon be in Cree country again and be among friends, and maybe get some news of the fighting. It was fall now, with the leaves changing color and the days drawing in.

When we were about half-way down the lake one of our hunters reported a small party of white men just ahead of us. They were three in number, and talking with them by signs they told us they were looking over the country for minerals, what you white men call prospectors. They had a number of stones with them but had not met with much success. They were short of tobacco, so I sold them two pounds, for which they paid in money, this being the first cash we had seen in our travels. They had a fine large canoe, painted green, made of very light, thin wood, and in this they had been travelling all the summer, landing at different places and looking over the rocks. We asked them questions in Cree about the fighting but could not make them understand what we wanted to know, so we finally said wa-chea-wachea (the Indian for good-bye) and went on with our journey.

One thing did I, Kinistin, find out in my travels, and it was this: go where you like, north, south, east and west, you will always find white men; Wa-biske-wey-as (white meat), as we call them in the Saulteaux language. For this is my native tongue, though through mixing with the Crees their talk has become as familiar as our own.

At the south end of the lake we found one of our canoes waiting for us with news that a good place to winter in had been found at a small lake called Me-nage-ska (Pine Lake), about 70 miles to the southeast. Our people had met a band of Indians, some five tents of them, mixed Crees and Chippeways, who told them that this lake was a good place for white fish, but that the country around had not been hunted for years, it being haunted by spirits who would not rest quiet in their graves. My sons laughed at this and said their father was a big medicine man who would soon pacify the restless spirits.

My boys asked for news of the war, and then we heard for the first time what had happened—how Louis Riel, the French half-breed leader had been captured and hung by the neck like a dog at Es-kun-a-che-se-pe (Pile of Bones Creek, or Regina); that seven Indians had been hung by the neck at one time at Nootin-e-too-sepe (Battleford); that the Indians and the half-breeds had been badly beaten and many of them shut up in prisons of stone; that the country had been full of the soldiers of the Great White Queen, but they were all going home again now.

Such news! Such news! Such news! I called all the men together in council and all night we offered prayers to Kitehe Manitou in thanks for his guidance that we had left the country and had not taken sides in the fighting, so that our hands were clean and we could go back among the white men with a clear conscience. All my men shook hands with me and said, "Ah, what shall we do when our father goes and we have no one to guide us?"

At last we reached Pine Lake and our whole band was united once more. The boys of the canoe party had made wooden tents for the winter and parties of them had explored the country on all sides, finding plenty of signs of fur and many Beaver. The winter passed in quiet and the hunters had great success.

It was here, while we were in this winter camp, that one thing happened, and this I must tell to you, Ogemases, as you always like to hear about the spirits.

This was the country, as I have already told you, which was said to be haunted by restless spirits. Our hunters told me that several times in the late fall and in the early winter they had heard voices calling just at dusk. Calling, calling; but when they shouted back there would be no answer. This was in a range of hills called the Spirit Hills, and generally at or near a certain point.

And when they looked over the ground they could find no tracks. And when they were on their way to their night hunting camps they would see lights flitting over the ground, lights dancing and never still. My hunters were brave men but were afraid of these voices, so I thought I would try and appease these restless spirits.

I had my wives make me a small medicine tent, and in this I sat apart for two days, sweating and making strong medicine and using the rites of a medicine man. I took no food, only drinking some tea and smoking tobacco. For two days I sent my spirit into the far-off world and many spirits appeared to me and disappeared without saying anything. Then there came the spirit of an old man, and also with him was a view of a gorge in the hills. In the gorge was a high pointed rock, at the foot of which I could see something white. The old man pointed to this white thing and said, "I cannot rest until my bones are buried," and when he had said this the whole scene faded away in a mist and my spirit returned to my own body. I was very weak and felt tired, and going home to my own teepee I took a little food and at once fell asleep.

When I awoke I thought over what the spirit of the old man had said to me and decided to have a secret meeting of members of the brotherhood of the Long Tent. Three of my sons were, with me, brethren of the Long Tent. We held a private meeting in my teepee, placing a guard at the entrance just outside, this to keep away any intruders and those who would like to listen to our conference. I laid my vision before them, and Ma-na-ke-se-que, whose rank was next to me in the order, recognized the place as seen by me. It was a gorge in the Spirit Hills and he knew it by the high pointed rock which he had noted on his hunting trips. It was about five smokes (20 miles) away.

We decided that three of us, my eldest son, one other brother and myself should journey to the spot. The next day we set out, I riding in a cariole drawn by dogs. When we were near the place we tied up the dog-train and approached the rock with reverence. Here we found the white bones of a man partly grown over with moss, just in the place at the foot of the rock as pointed out to me by the spirit. Many years must have been lying there and they appeared to be the bones of an old man; his restless spirit had been roaming these hills for many moons and thus they were known by other Indians as the Spirit Hills.

We proceeded to do our duty towards our fellow man. My sons dug a grave, duly lining it with split wood, while I offered prayers for the departed to Kitehe Manitou. I also made large offerings to Mutehi Manitou (the evil spirit), propitiating him not to interfere with us in our work.

When all was ready we wrapped the skeleton in a blanket and laid it in the grave. Then we joined hands and, encircling the grave, chanted the mystic words of burial and did all the duties of our ancient rites. When we finished we filled in the grave and returned to our camp, and no more from that time did our hunters hear voices or see the lights flitting to and fro.

So our brother was laid in peace, and in such manner do I, Kinistin, hope that I shall soon follow him. But it is my wish first to return to see the graves of my fathers in the Pasquia Hills and make offerings.

A small river ran close to our camp, going south to the Kitehe-Asine-Sepe (Churchill River), and when the snow settled in the Goose Moon we, the land party, started, leaving the canoes to follow when the ice went out. Both parties were to meet at the Big River, to be ferried across together. We travelled easy, reaching the river, which was now open only two or three days before the canoes.

We then crossed the Churchill, taking several trips to bring the whole party over, and were together for a few days. Here we fell in with a small camp of Indians, and with them we went carefully over the different routes by which we could travel. I decided to have the canoes descend the river to a large lake, and from there take a smaller stream to Moonia-Sa-ki-e-kun (Montreal Lake),

while the land party marched in a more direct line. In due time we all met again and found plenty of our old friends at this place. We decided to sell our canoes to them and travel straight for Candle Lake, which we reached without accident. From this place two of my sons knew the country and we traded for some ponies with some Ft. la Corne Indians with whom we were connected by marriage and who were very much surprised and pleased to see us again.

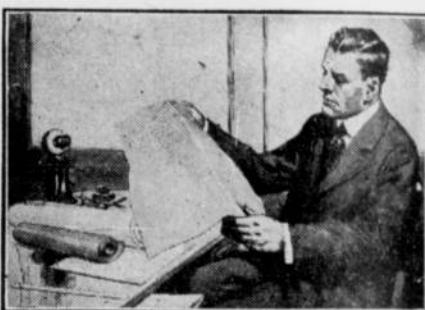
With the purchased ponies we got under way again and reached the big Kisse-setche-wun Sepe (Saskatchewan River), crossing our party and supplies near the same place we had used when we had set out on our journey many moons ago.

And we all had light hearts, for once more we stood on the border of our old hunting grounds and could easily reach our summer home at Pa-qua-bis-kow, which was sacred to the memory of our fathers whose bones all rested here. We were home again.

Now, Ogemases, I am tired of telling you my tale; many things happened which I have not told you, but the most of it you have heard from me. You now have my story, which is true, and if you desire to do so you can tell it to your white brothers, who perhaps will cast a thought some time at the memory of the old Indians, of whom I am one.

AFTERWORD

So ends the story of Kinistin and his wanderings with his band in the far



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north in the days of the Northwest Rebellion. It gives an unusual picture of an Indian. Generally the Indian is looked upon as improvident and taking not much thought of the morrow. In Kinistin we find, however, a type hard to improve among white men. He would have made not only a good commander on the field of battle, but also a good commissariat general behind the lines. He had wisdom to acknowledge defeat and make the best of circumstances.

The narrative shows, too, that the Indian has, to quite as full an extent as the white man, an appreciation of family ties and affections; also that in woodcraft he is not the marvel that such writers as Fenimore Cooper made him out to be. Kinistin is not slow to acknowledge help he receives from different parties of Indians in the course of his travels. Though descended from the Ojibways, who were good fishermen and skilled canoeists, the Kinistin band had lost not only the art of canoeing but even the liking of his old tribe for fish. Though independent himself to the last degree, Kinistin senses the decadence in his tribe, "leaning on the white men for their supplies."

It is fitting that this article should close with an account of the last days of Kinistin and his final interview with his friend Ogemases when Kinistin gave further proof of his gift of second sight.

About the year 1890, in the month of February, Ogemases received a message from Kinistin. The weather was cold with lots of snow on the ground, but the message was an urgent one brought by one of his sons, and the tenor was that Ogemases should come at once to see Kinistin in his winter camp. As is usual with Indians when conveying a message no reason could be obtained from the son for the urgency of the visit. The message was conveyed verbatim, as given by Kinistin, with no explanations added. Ogemases was perplexed, but finally decided it was best to go and see the old man. Taking his medicine chest with him he started early next morning with the Indian on the 75-mile journey; it meant a 150-mile snow-shoe tramp, and this at an inclement time of the year. He reached Kinistin's camp about noon the third day out and found him apparently in good health.

The customary somewhat tedious formalities of a visit took place and Ogemases, knowing Indian ways, waited patiently for Kinistin to speak and enlighten him—waited until the old Indian thought the fittingly decent interval had elapsed, and with a wave of his arm cleared the teepee of all except himself and his visitor.

Then turning to Ogemases, he said, "You are wondering why I sent for you?" "Yes," replied Ogemases, "I thought you were sick, so brought my medicine chest with me." Kinistin laughed and said he never felt better in his life, but his time was growing short. "In what way?" asked Ogemases. "Well," said Kinistin, "when the buds are on the poplar trees, just before they break into leaf, I shall go to join my fathers." Still Ogemases did not quite grasp his meaning and asked for further explanation.

Then Kinistin told him that he had received warning from the spirits that his death would take place in the early spring, just before the poplar buds broke into leaf. Naturally, Ogemases was distressed, as he loved the old man, and refused to believe the prophecy. Kinistin was then about 65 years of age, straight as an arrow, and to all appearance in the best of health. But nothing would shake him in his belief in the truth of the message from the spirit world, and he refused to discuss the question any longer.

Instead he turned the conversation to a matter that weighed far more with him than his impending death. It was what would happen to his band when he was gone. He said he had been thinking hard about this and thought it would be best that they should accept government treaty money and become reserve Indians, and it was the help and advice of his white friend Ogemases that he wanted—thus the message to him.

Here the proud old Indian stood upright in all his six feet of stature, dropping his robe, all naked except for his clout, a man of perfect physique with

a broad chest scarred by bullet and arrow wounds of many a fight; the highest type of a doomed race; rugged and grand in his simple dignity but a pathetic figure nevertheless.

"The day of the Indian is gone," said he, "but (with a proud gesture) as for me, Kinistin, I will never accept the government treaty money."

Then he went on to ask the help of Ogemases so that the old summer camping ground and the family burying place might be included in an Indian reservation at his death. A definite promise that this should be done was beyond the power of Ogemases to give, but he told Kinistin he would do all that he could. The reply of the Indian was characteristic: "Keep your word in this," said he, "and long shall be your life, and prosperous. Break your word, and the spirits of evil shall dwell with you and make your life a misery." Other matters the old Indian talked about connected with his band, showing how wrapped up he was in their future. Then clasping his hand, he said, "Here I shall wish you good-bye, perhaps we may meet again in another world; may the Great Spirit bless you as a friend

of the Indian." Then covering his face with his robe he spoke no more.

Ogemases returned home alone, saddened by what turned out to be his last interview with Kinistin. True to the old man's prediction, at the time when the poplar trees were ready to burst into leaf there came two messengers to Ogemases, two of the sons, with their hair dishevelled and blackened faces, bearing news of their father's death.

And so, faithful to the traditions and religion of his fore-fathers, and ready to obey the call from the spirit world with which he had communed so often, passed away a grand old man. A red-skin it is true, but a man with a faith as pure and a heart as white as can be found anywhere in the annals of the co-called superior white race.

It is good to tell that after some years' hard work and much correspondence with the Indian Department by Ogemases, Kinistin's wishes were fulfilled and a reservation for his band was made, which included his favorite camping grounds and the family burying place at Pa-qua-bis-kow.

Unfortunately, through a clerical error at Ottawa, the name given to the

reservation was Kinistino, and by that name is this reserve known to this day. Of course it should have been "Kinistin."—Ogemases.

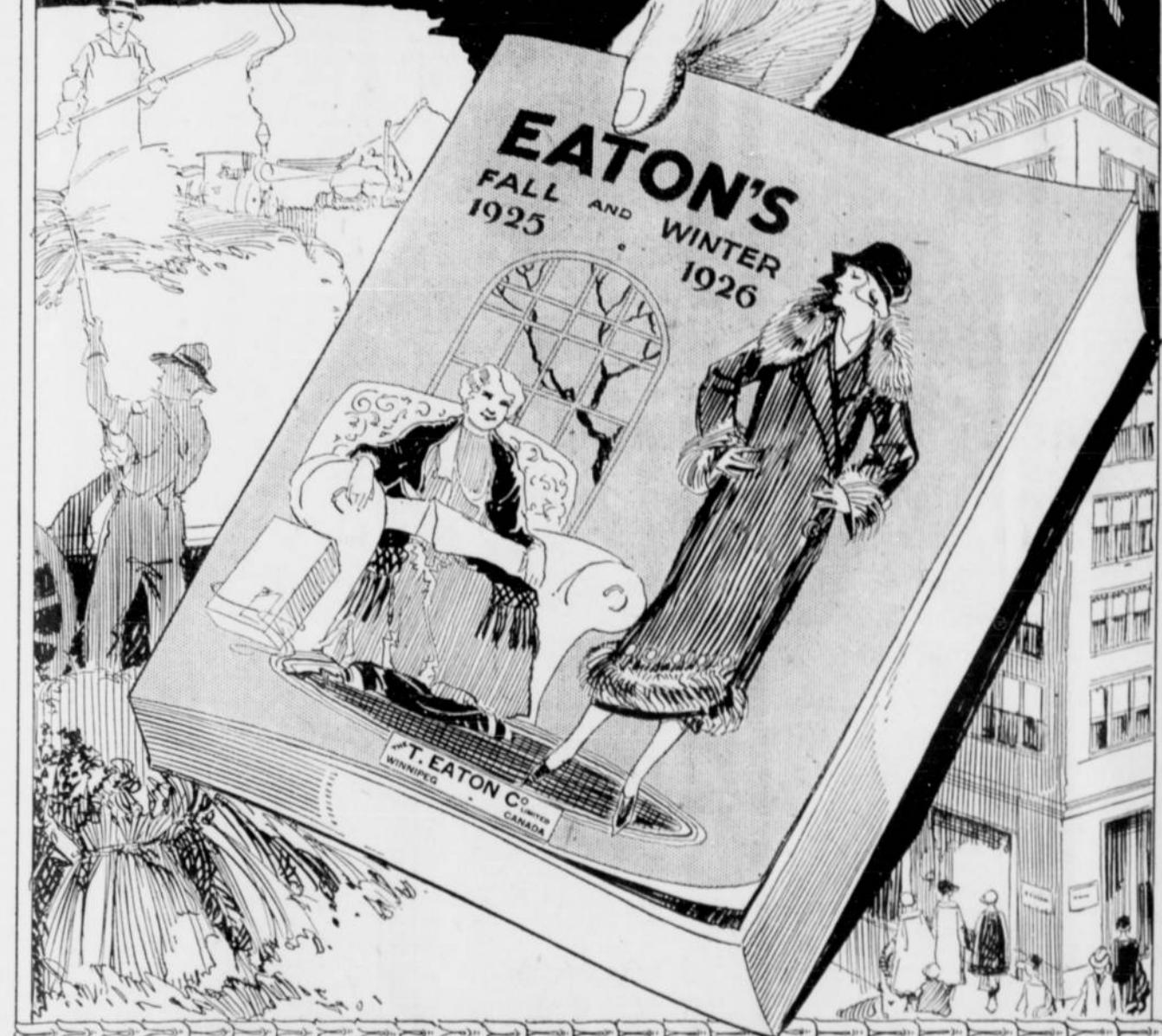
Marketing or Buying

Which is your Biggest Problem?

Edwin Marcus, in *The Country Gentleman*, illustrates the marketing problem as a lion, and the buying problem as a rabbit. A farmer with a gun is aiming at the rabbit (representing the buying problem) and does not seem to realize there is a lion (representing the marketing problem) behind his back. That's about the relative importance of the two problems, and many a farmer is getting grey haired worrying about them.

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When the Binder Bucks

Examination of faulty knots and broken bands will help you to find the source of trouble

Good Twine Must be Used

The following discussion does not take poor twine into consideration. Twine which is not reasonably uniform in thickness will cause both disc and knotter troubles which cannot be discussed systematically. If the operator persists in using poor twine he is bound to have continued trouble. Thread the machine with standard twine, and then adjust as directed below until the mechanical troubles are remedied.

If a binder misses enough bundles to give positive assurance that the knotter head or needle is out of adjustment, stop the machine as soon as the next trouble bundle is cast, find the band, and study as follows by referring to the illustrations on pages 31-37, which show the appearance of nine bands which have resulted from the most common knotter head and needle troubles.

Band 1 (Fig. 26). Found clinging to the bills with the free end cut off square. This condition indicates that the twine disc (a common form of which is shown in Fig. 21) is too loose, and the twine tension on the twine can is too tight. The condition has probably resulted from a slightly worn disc and the operator's attempt to make a tight bundle by screwing down the twine tension on the twine cans. What really happens is that twine is pulled from the disc instead of from the twine can when the needle advances, and a single knot is tied at the needle end of the band. Loosen the twine tension on twine can. If the trouble is not abated, tighten the disc spring slightly. Emphasis must again be placed upon the rule: Do not attempt to affect the tightness of the bundle with the twine tension.

Band 2 (Fig. 27). Similar to band 1 in appearance, but found with the bundle instead of on the bills. Some-

times this band will not pull loose until the shocker picks up the bundle. In either case the band will be found as shown. This condition may result from any of the following causes: (a) Disc too loose but twine tension perfect. When the knotter bills revolve in a properly adjusted head it will be noticed that they must pull a little twine from the disc in order to form a loop about themselves. If the disc is too loose, as in the trouble under discussion, the disc end of the twine will be pulled entirely out of the disc by the bills which then proceed to tie a simple knot around this free end. In other words, a slip noose is tied around the bundle. When the bundle spreads as it is cast the slip noose pulls out. Tighten the disc spring.

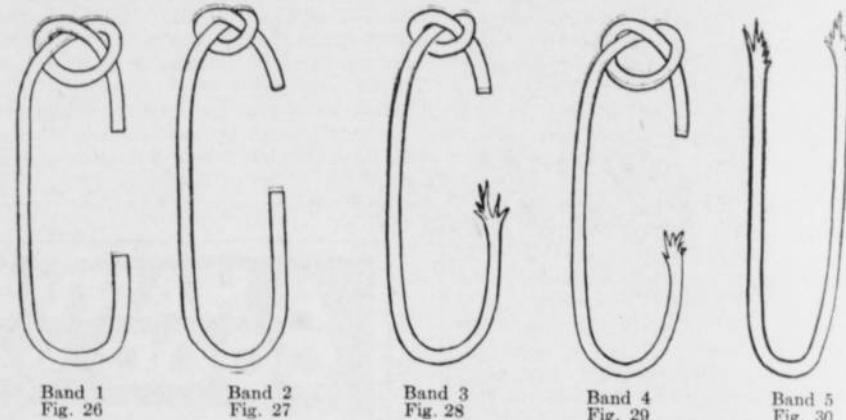
At this point warning must be given to make all disc spring and knotter bill spring adjustments gradually. The average operator will usually give the controlling set screws a full turn each time he attempts an adjustment. Such procedure is the cause for failure to effect a remedy. Give the set screws of these springs not more than a quarter of a turn each time a change must be made.

If the trouble cannot be overcome by tightening the disc spring inspect the disc for wear. The disc will have to be replaced if badly worn. If band No. 2 occurs regularly with each fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh bundle, look for wear in one notch of the disc.

The band under discussion occurs most frequently from disc troubles as discussed under cause (a). If the remedies stated fail the expert should look further as follows: (b) the bills and bill's shaft may have dropped down slightly due to wear on under side of bill's pinion. This carries the upper bill cam roller away from its track and the upper bill is therefore not forced

open as far as it should be. Also, the cam roller may have failed to turn, and having become worn lop-sided it adds to the trouble. The lower bill then is not only low due to wear in the pinion, but the upper bill is not more than half open, the result being that the upper bill occasionally noses in between the strands and grasps the lower one only. If the bills shaft is loose, due to wear under the pinion, file a washer down thin and place under pinion. If the upper bill cam roller is worn badly, add new parts. (c) On those heads in which the disc is driven by a plunger, the disc may be out of time—that is, the receiving notch of the disc may not be in the proper position to receive the needle end of the band. As a result the strands will be separated, and the upper bill will miss the upper strand of the twine as in cause (b). Time the

The knotter bill spring may be too loose and the bills have, therefore, failed to pull the ends of the band through the loop into a knot, or the bills may have failed to hold the ends until the knot was pulled sufficiently tight. In either case the band failed when the bundle spread. Tighten the bills' spring. (b) The "hump" on the under side of the upper bill may be badly worn. The function of this hump is to hook the ends of the band through the loop around the bills. If hump is badly worn, sufficient pressure cannot be brought to bear upon the bills' spring, and we have the same effect as a loose spring would give. If the remedy for cause (a) is not effective, and the hump seems badly worn, file in behind the hump with a rat-tail file until the under side of the bill is a little more similar in shape to a new bill. Leave no rough

Band 1
Fig. 26Band 2
Fig. 27Band 3
Fig. 28Band 4
Fig. 29Band 5
Fig. 30

disc by lengthening or shortening the plunger. The disc should come to rest with a notch close to the twine holder. (d) A very loose or broken twine tension on the twine can may be the cause for the twine not being stretched tightly across the bills.

Band 3 (Fig. 28). This band is found on the bills, with the free end ragged and crushed. The twine tension on the twine can is too tight and the disc is also too tight. The disc is tight enough to crush and weaken the twine where it enters the disc. Then when needle advanced the twine broke at the disc before the tension on the twine can would give. As with band No. 1, the bills tied a simple knot which is not stripped from the bills. Loosen the twine tension on the twine can. If this does not remedy the trouble, loosen the disc spring slightly. Note that this band is distinguished from band No. 1 by the condition of its free end.

Band 4 (Fig. 29). Similar to band No. 3, but found with the bundle instead of on the bill. The twine tension is perfect, but the disc spring is too tight. The behavior of this band is similar to band No. 2, except that the band is broken at the disc instead of being pulled out of the disc by the bills. See discussion under band No. 2. Loosen disc spring.

Band 5 (Fig. 30). This band is found with the bundle and has both of its ends crushed and ragged. The twine tension is perfect, but this disc is very tight. The trouble is usually the result of the operator's tendency to overdo adjustments by giving the disc spring set screw one or more complete turns. The disc is so tight that it refuses to yield twine to the bills, which simply break both ends of the band at the disc as they revolve. The remedy is obvious.

Band 6 (Fig. 31). Found with the bundle, and both ends are bent, showing that the knot was formed, but not completed. The following causes may have been responsible for the trouble: (a)

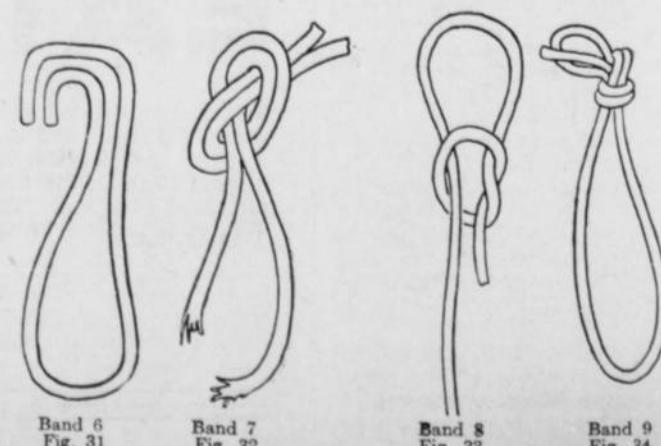
place in the metal and file off edges and corners. But very little filing will be necessary. If this does not remedy the trouble, new bills and the bills' shaft will have to be supplied.

Band 7 (Fig. 32). This band will sometimes result when the bills are very tight and the machine is producing very loose bundles. It results from the stripper pulling the band up from below the breast plate instead of pulling the knot off the bills. Loosen the bills' spring slightly. If this does not remedy the trouble, the machine will have to be set to tie a tighter bundle. This trouble may also result from a badly worn cam roller on the stripper arm. If this cam roller has become worn lop-sided, the stripper arm may not be forced far enough to pull the loop off the bills, and the band will be broken as shown by the discharge arms forcing off the bundle. Supply a new stripper arm complete.

Band 8 (Fig. 33). With this trouble a slip noose is tied around the bundle and the twine extends from the cast bundle to the eye of the needle. The needle has failed to place the needle end of the band in the disc due to any of the following causes: (a) The eye of the needle may be badly worn back and the needle cannot advance far enough to carry the twine to the disc. Such extreme wear is due to operators' attempt to make a tight bundle by tightening the wire tension. If the needle does not carry a special wearing piece, which can be renewed, a new needle will have to be supplied.

The needle should advance until it just touches the breast plate or stripper arm. Turn the discharge arms over by hand and notice how far the needle advances. If it could advance further without hitting the breast plate or stripper, shorten the needle pitman. This may relieve the trouble, and in such event the purchase of a new needle may not be necessary. On some machines a "slow" needle is possible,

Continued on Page 23

Band 6
Fig. 31Band 7
Fig. 32Band 8
Fig. 33Band 9
Fig. 34

Special Harvest-Time Offer

A New Invention Worth Ten Ordinary Can-Openers FREE

Cuts top off any shape can
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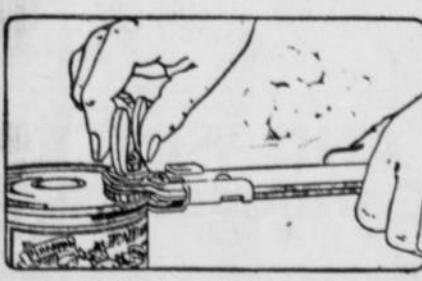
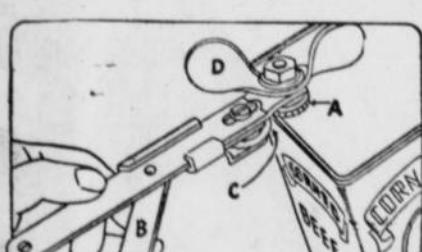
Description

The Jiffy Can-Opener is made of high quality pressed steel. It is $\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. Revolving cutting edge "C" can be resharpened. It is very simple in construction and so strongly made that it will last a lifetime. Our Household Editor strongly endorses it—several of the staff have obtained one. It cuts top off can just underneath the rim and leaves a smooth edge. You don't have to hold the can. Just read how it works.

How to Operate

Cog-wheel "A" fits inside rim. Lever "B" forces revolving knife "C" through tin. Turn key "D" to right, like winding clock, until top is entirely off. Cuts hardest tin easily.

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There is a Jiffy for every home.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Countrywoman

Kitchen Philosophies

Sunday—Scattering Sunflowers

By Anna Stevens

MRS. McNabb sat in her spotlessly clean parlor, her hands crossed primly on her best black "Sunday silk." All week she worked very hard, scrubbing floors for others, so on Sunday she sat in silk. She had been to church in the morning, and now she rested. When she saw Mrs. O'Hara turn in her gate she rose to welcome her.

"Good day, Mrs. O'Hara. 'Tis glad I be to see ye."

"Sure and it's myself is glad too for the loikes of you, Mrs. McNabb. Cum with me for a walk. I'm seein' sick friends today."

After putting on her hat, Mrs. McNabb enquired, "Where's Tim the day?"

"Oh! He's off to a funeral."

With that, the two women proceeded down the street, the straight little form of the Scotch woman and her large friend.

"I know what I'd put on yer tombstone Mrs. McNabb. I'd put 'Here lies the cleanest woman in all this town.'"

"Aye! That's kind o' ye. Alas! I'd then be dust." It seemed a sad thing to her that after fighting dust all her life, she herself would be all dust some day. Just here they turned a corner and went down a narrow shady street.

"What are ye hopin' to find in Heaven, Mrs. O'Hara?" asked her friend.

"I dinna! I'm hopin' I'll get another chance at some things."

"What kind of things?"

"I'd like the chance of holdin' my tongue agin them toimes when I sed a mouthful at Tim."

"Aye, the tongue is an unruly member."

"And I wish I'd sed more kind words to me old mither, bless her soul, I was a sassy one." Mrs. O'Hara was in sorrow for all the good she might have done and hadn't.

To Mrs. McNabb a second chance had given different ideas. "I'd like the chance of a word with the three husbands I've laid under the sod. Aye, I'd like that. Not altogether though. I miss them every day." She sighed mournfully.

"Which one air ye missin' today?" "Ah! All of them in turns." Mrs. McNabb's loyalty would permit of no partiality to the deceased. "Where are we goin' now?" she asked.

Mrs. O'Hara changed her basket to the other arm. "I always spend my Sundays cheerin' up them that's unfortunate. There's always someone that's sick or lonesome. I dig 'em out and buck 'em up if I can."

"A noble ideer!"

They visited first an old lady of eighty, who had been feeble several years.

"How are ye today, Mrs. Henry?" Mrs. O'Hara placed a bouquet she had brought in the old lady's hands.

"Thank ye kindly. I'm terrible bad these days."

"Alack, yes! I see yer terrible sick. I never knew anither suffer somuch."

The old lady's eyes gleamed with gratification. Here was someone that understood. Mrs. O'Hara continued: "Tim's at a funeral today. I expect we'll be layin' you by soon, too."

You might not think this a "cheering up" conversation but it acted that way, for the old lady's eyes snapped.

"Me! I'll no die for ten year, yet! I just took a restin' in bed today for a change

like, I'm as spry as any young thing of sixty."

Mrs. O'Hara shook her head at her. "Be careful now. Remember that sore side." The visitors rose to go.

"Good-bye Mrs. O'Hara, you do cheer me up. Come agin."

So the two women departed. Mrs. O'Hara continued:

"And now we'll pick up that Anne Magee. She's always a-snufflin' over nothin'." With that they turned in at another gate. A little queer old maid opened the door.

"Good day, Anne. Put on your hat. You're needed down the road here."

"Oh! Mrs. O'Hara. I just can't go. I'm feelin' so blue today. I'm too beset with terrors." Mrs. O'Hara laughed at her.

"Come, Anne. We need you. Forget yourself by thinkin' of ither—yer divvils won't chase you where I'm takin' you. Put on your hat."

Anne smoothed her wiry grey hair and put on a stiff little hat and came.

"I'm takin' ye to stay with Mrs. Tompkins. She has a bran new baby and four little ones. Ye're to be a kind aunty to them all, do the housework and keep the kettle a-boiling."

Little Miss Anne clasped her hands.

"Oh! Mrs. O'Hara, I never can do it."

"The Lord will give ye strength, if ye stick." It was Mrs. McNabb that answered.

"Yes, and no one else has the time and she needs a friend if ever woman did."

Thus persuaded, Anne followed when they entered the wee cottage of Mrs. Tompkins, who was very glad to see them. They stayed quite a while there, Mrs. McNabb making biscuits and apple sauce for the kiddies' supper. Mrs. O'Hara had brought a jelly for the mother.

Then leaving Anne Magee they started homeward. "It's been a fine walk, we've had," Mrs. McNabb exclaimed, as they came to her gate.

"Indade, I've enjoyed it. I haven't money to give much to ither, but love and kindness help a bit. 'Scatter sunflowers every day,' that's my motto. Good-bye, Mrs. McNabb."

"Good-bye, Mrs. O'Hara. You're a cheery body. I'll go again come next Sunday with you. As my Alex used to say, 'seeds won't grow unless ye plant them.'"

The "Shivaree"

One of the customs introduced into Canada from Europe is the Charivari, commonly called "Shivaree." Its origin is uncertain, but some centuries ago it was common in France, where newly-married couples were serenaded by people who beat loudly upon drums, kettles, trays or anything else that made a noise. At a later date, the French did this only when the marriage was unpopular, or when widows or widowers wedded too soon after their former partner's death. In the seventeenth century Charivaris were banned by the Council of Tours, which threatened to excommunicate anyone who indulged in serenading of this kind. However, the custom still exists in rural parts of France.

With the settlement of the French in Eastern Canada, there was a revival of "Shivareeing" which gradually spread to many parts of the Dominion during the years that have intervened. In the West people have driven out to the home of the bride and groom with serenading instruments and have made sufficient noise to call them forth. After receiving something to eat and drink they departed again.

Surprise parties are enjoyable when people come



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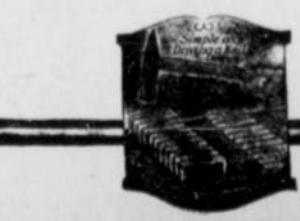
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to spend a social evening, but if the intention is to annoy and embarrass, the visitors are not always welcome. As a matter of fact, residents of good standing and refinement do not look upon Shivareeing with favor. While there are many delightful customs from Europe that could very well be adopted by this new country, the Charivari is one to which no place should be given in our national life.

Hon. T. A. Crerar Replies

Continued from Page 4

strongest pool enthusiast will admit that you cannot get along without such expenses as depreciation, elevator operator's salary, gasoline, taxes, a fair rate of interest on the money invested in the elevator and other charges which make up the sum I have just mentioned. This, however, would make no difference to the pool, because if the cost of handling its grain through country elevators were increased it would have the terminal earning to compensate for this additional charge; but what about the non-pool farmer, and probably half the farmers of Western Canada for reasons that appear good to themselves are not yet in the pools?

Cost Non-pool Farmers More

Had the legislation gone through as it stood, the chances are that every one of these would have to pay at least an additional ½c. per bushel on having his grain handled through country elevators, and, frankly, I do not think he should be put into that position. These, I may add, are the reasons why I took the stand I did on this clause in the Grain Act. Let me add that as a member of parliament, fully conscious of my responsibilities to my electors, I endeavor to shape my course in matters of legislation on what is fair

and just and right. I hold that on no other basis should laws be made by any parliament elected by a free people, and may I respectfully suggest to the members of the Farmers' Union that these were the considerations, and these alone, that guided my course in this matter. It is an easy matter to climb on the band-wagon and shout with the crowd. It requires a little more courage to take a course that one thinks is right even if he knows, as I knew, that my action would bring criticism from some quarters in Western Canada. This is my justification for the course I took, and I say quite frankly and openly that were the matter again before me tomorrow, in the light of all the facts I could take no other course.

This letter has gone to a length greater than intended, but yet necessary to fully set the matter out and I trust that in fairness to me you can find a place for it in your columns.

Yours sincerely,

T. A. CRERAR,
President, United Grain Growers Ltd.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

Grand Narrows U.F.M. is doing good work in the community, and very interesting meetings have been held during

the year. A letter expressing keen appreciation of A. J. M. Poole's recent visit and his splendid address has been received at Central office, from the secretary, Mrs. F. A. Pitfield, who states that their members are looking forward to another visit from him. The president of the local is A. Sangster. About 35 members have been secured to date.

About 20 members are enrolled in the Virdir U.F.M. local, the secretary, S. Sigvaldson, having recently forwarded another remittance of dues to Central Members of this local found the reduced seed grain rates, as secured by the Provincial Association, of considerable value, most of the farmers of the district having had to ship in seed in the spring. The saving effected in this way has meant a great deal to the people of this community.

Home-made Radio Sets

Continued from Page 12

If this is true in the case of kit set, how much more troublesome it must be in the case of sets built up of parts secured here and there. The beginner cannot tell exactly to the screw just what he needs, and occasionally a part will be damaged or broken. In a large city where parts of all kinds can be secured this is not so serious, as securing a few screws or a new socket means only an hour or so and a few cents for a trip down town; but on the farm or in a small town, it means holding up the whole thing until the required parts can be received from some distant supply house. Also it should be kept in mind that building a first-class set requires other tools than a hammer and saw and brace and bit, the special tools required often costing almost as much as a small, complete set.

And when the home-made set is finished it very seldom will work as clearly and satisfactorily as will a ready-built set designed by skilled engineers, every part carefully balanced to work with the others and put together by expert workmen with every possible tool and equipment.—I. W. Dickerson.

THE DOO DADS

Tiny, the pet baby elephant of Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, is a clever pupil, very quick to learn a lesson when it is given in an impressive way. He is especially clever when it comes to returning a practical joke played on him. Tiny has so often been the victim of jokes played by Nicky, and by Flannelfeet, the policeman, that he has learned to play tricks of his own. Tiny's latest adventure was one which followed another nap he stole in the street. Flannelfeet has so often ordered him not to sleep in the street, that he was always cross when he came upon Tiny taking a nap. But Tiny always forgets or something, and sure enough, Flannelfeet spied Tiny standing in the street, sound asleep. "Wow!" he exclaimed. "There's that dog-gone elephant asleep in the middle of the road again." The policeman started for Tiny, meaning to rap him over the head with his club. But on the way he spied a pair of tongs the blacksmith had carelessly left lying about. "I'll fix him this time," the policeman told himself as he picked up the tongs. The policeman crept silently up behind Tiny, and grasped his tail with the tongs. Then he squeezed with all his might. Tiny was sound asleep, snoring, and dreaming a delightful dream of sweet hay, and ice cream cones, and peanuts, and all the candy he could eat. He was awakened by the terrible pain, and without looking back to see what had hurt him, he started off down the street at full speed. Nicky Nutt, walking up the street, was amazed to see Tiny go dashing past him like a railroad train, kicking up great clouds of dust. He did not know what it meant. Nicky walked on until he came to where Flannelfeet stood, laughing until he was red in the face and out of breath. "I wonder what's the matter with Tiny," said Nicky to the cop. "I think he's gone crazy all at once. Did you see him tearing down the road as if all the ghosts in the graveyard were at his heels? Crazy—that's what he is." "Oh, no," replied Flannelfeet, chuckling and shaking himself. "Oh, no, he isn't crazy. I know what's the matter with him. I pinched him with these pliers," exhibiting the tongs which he had thrown on the ground again. But he did not know that Tiny had run in a circle, and had come up behind the fence near which the cop stood, and could hear everything he said. But there stood Tiny, hidden by the fence. He heard Flannelfeet say what he had done, and Tiny thought he might play the same trick. He reached out from behind the fence with his trunk, and picked up the tongs from the ground. The next thing the policeman knew he felt a terrible pain. He jumped and yelled, and began to rub himself. Tiny had pinched the policeman with the tongs. When the cop looked around the tongs were lying peacefully on the ground, and Tiny was nowhere in sight. Flannelfeet wondered what had happened to him. But Nicky knew. He had seen everything, and he laughed so loud he could be heard all over that end of town! "Ho-ho! Haw-haw-haw! Whooh—EEE!"



Farmers' Union Convention

The third annual convention of the Farmers Union of Canada, was held at Saskatoon on July 21-25. The convention was called to order by President L. P. McNamee, and it was decided by formal resolution that the field service men of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company be denied admission to the convention.

Officers of the union were elected on the afternoon of the third day. President McNamee declined to be a candidate for the presidency on grounds of principle. The following were nominated for the presidency: Charles Harris, Oyen, Alta.; F. Gledhill, Kuroki, Sask.; John Stoneman, Mortlach, Sask.; W. Laird, Handel, Sask. W. Laird withdrew and J. Stoneman was elected on the first ballot.

The following were nominated for vice-president: Charles Harris, Oyen, Alta.; F. Gledhill, Kuroki, Sask.; J. A. Law-Beattie, Durban, Man.; W. J. Fisher, Tyvan, Sask.; W. Laird, Handel, Sask. Charles Harris was elected on the second ballot.

Oppose Immigration

Resolutions passed by the convention included the following:

That the convention go on record as being utterly opposed to any scheme of immigration or the expenditure of one single dollar to further the same until the financial position of the present farmer is assured.

That the abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement constituted a positive injustice to the West, and that another western representative be placed upon the Board of Railway Commissioners, such appointee to be representative of western agricultural interests.

That the convention endorse the resolution moved in the House of Commons on March 4, by J. S. Woodsworth, that "In the opinion of this House it is not in the interests of the country at large that the privilege of issuing currency and of controlling financial credit should be granted to private corporations."

That the convention protest against the clause in the new Canada Grain Act "withholding from the farmers of the West the right to determine where their grain shall be stored," and urge all farmers to load cars over the platform wherever possible.

That the Council of Agriculture be censured by the convention for withdrawing support to proposed amendments to the Canada Grain Act in connection with the mixing of grain and the delivery of farmers grain in store to terminal elevators.

Hudson Bay Railway

That "the Farmer's Union of Canada do hereby serve notice on the Dominion government and through them, the sinister influences of finance and big business, that if the reasonable demands of the West as contained in the presentation of our case by the delegates to Ottawa, representing us in the 'On-to-the-Bay' movement, be not granted, the onus of our future action, mild or drastic, will rest upon such eastern interests and the government."

During the convention dates addresses were delivered by E. A. Partridge, George Bevington, General Patterson of the "On-to-the-Bay" Association, and A. E. Bolton. The convention also decided by resolution to create a Women's Section of the union, and E. A. Partridge was given a special vote of thanks for his address to the convention.

Directors

The following are the directors for 1925: District 1, W. J. Fisher, Tyvan, Sask.; District 2, Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask.; District 3, George King, Sturgis, Sask.; District 4, O. S. Nelson, Bagley, Sask.; District 5, Geo. Schaefer, Humboldt, Sask.; District 6, H. W. A. Johnson, Semans, Sask.; District 7, H. L. Beck, Ogema, Sask.; District 8, H. Lewis, Gull Lake, Sask.; District 9, R. P. Simkinson, Gravelbourg, Sask.; District 10, C. F. Mallison, Smiley, Sask.; District 11, W. Ross, Kinley, Sask.; District 12, M. Marshall, Handel, Sask.; James Vann, Bethany, Man.; W. J. Swain, Grand View, Man.

Fragrant Peonies

Continued from Page 13

now commonly grown in the best gardens, Kelway, of England, Richardson and Thurlow and Brand in the United States, have also added many new and beautiful varieties.

Rating the Values

The modern peony today is classified into singles, semi-double Japanese, anemone, crown, bomb and rose types, all of which have their own appeal. The American Peony Society, comprised of the commercial and amateur peony growers of the United States, has devised a plan of registering the quality of new peonies that are introduced from time to time. They take regular votes on varieties and publish a rating with 100 points as perfection, so that any peony which is rated at 80 or higher by the American Peony Society can be accepted as well worth while, and some of those between 70 and 80 are also very fine, while those rated under 50 are not worth bothering with.

Peonies are propagated by root divisions. After a peony has grown for four or five years it is carefully dug and the roots are then divided so that each division has from three to five eyes on it. These root divisions are planted and will generally start blooming the year after planting and increase the volume of their bloom year by year until they reach their full strength in four or five years.

A Lifetime Flower

In addition to its exceptional beauty, fragrance and hardiness, the peony has a strong point in its favor in that it may be described as a lifetime flower. A peony that is properly planted and has any kind of reasonable care, will live and produce blooms through an entire lifetime. Like many other plants, the peony will stand a great deal of abuse and still give results, but if it is cultivated and fertilized and not allowed to be smothered by grass, the reward from such attention is most gratifying. In planting a peony, as in planting anything else, it is worth while to take time and trouble to plant properly. Any good, rich garden soil is suitable for peonies. They should not be planted in a place where water stands in spring, as peonies do not like "wet feet." The ground should never be over-manured, and no manure should be allowed to come in contact with the roots. It is advisable to dig the soil rather deeply before planting, because you must remember that you are expecting the plant to bloom for from 20 to 30 years, and it is only right to give it a fair chance at the beginning.

Those who have had the longest experience in growing peonies recommend digging a hole about two feet deep and putting about six inches of well-rotted manure in the bottom, which should be well tramped down. This should be covered with good garden soil, loosely thrown in, until it is about two inches above the level of the surrounding ground. A pint of bone meal stirred into the top two or three inches of the soil will help some too. It is wise not to overdo the fertilizing in the future. Some growers stir a pint of bone meal into the earth around the plant every other fall. Some mulch the plant in the winter with manure and dig the manure into the soil around it in the spring. But don't overdo it.

How to Plant

When setting the peony plant into the ground the buds should be two inches below the surface and the soil packed closely around them. Peonies may be planted either in the spring or in the fall. It is generally considered most suitable to plant in the fall, between September 15 and October 15, although they may be planted safely as late as the ground can be dug before freeze-up. Experienced growers claim that fall-planted peonies come into bloom earlier on the average than spring-planted.

There is an additional value and pleasure in knowing the names of the peonies which you are planting, and for this reason it is advisable to drive a stake in the ground and mark on it the name of the peony, so that when it grows up and comes into bloom you will know that the beautiful, fragrant white flower flecked with crimson is a

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Festiva Maxima, one of the loveliest of all white peonies, and that the rich, fragrant pink is an Edulis Superba, and the gorgeous, deep, fragrant crimson is a Felix Crousse.

There is a great range in the prices charged for peonies, but the price is no indication of the beauty, vigor nor fragrance. The prices charged for peonies are merely an indication of the quantity available. Some of the new peonies, which, of course are very fine, are sold at prices ranging as high as \$25 per root, because they have been introduced only a few years and the supply is not equal to the demand. On the other hand, some peonies that sell at from 75 cents to \$1.50 are the very choicest developments of modern horticulture, but they have been in distribution for from 30 to 40 years and are available in large quantities.

In selecting peonies for planting most people prefer a bloom that is fragrant. Some peonies that are really very beautiful flowers have no fragrance whatever, while others equally as good are almost as fragrant as the American Beauty rose. Most of the large peony growers now-a-days, in cataloging their flowers, indicate whether or not they are fragrant. Nearly all of the old reliable peonies have a delicate fragrance, although one of the very best reds, Carl Rosenfield, is not fragrant, while one of the newer early reds equally as good, Richard Carvell, possesses a delightful perfume. A nice bunch of fragrant peony blooms in a room will perfume the entire room. When we can get fragrant peonies at the same price and of equal quality with those that are not fragrant it is hard to understand why there is any sale for non-fragrant peonies.

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No. 1 Northern wheat	\$1.00
" 2 "	.97
" 3 "	.92
" 4 "	.82
" 5 "	.72
" 6 "	.65
Feed	.57
Tough No. 1 Northern wheat	.92
" 2 "	.89
" 3 "	.84
" 4 "	.74
" 5 "	.64
" 6 "	.57
Tough Feed	.49
Rejected No. 1 Northern wheat	.90
" 2 "	.87
" 3 "	.82
" 4 "	.72
" 5 "	.62
" 6 "	.55
Rejected Feed	.47

Kota and durum, 10 cents under spring wheat of same grade in all cases. Damp wheat, in all cases, 17 cents under straight grade. Tough rejected, in all cases, 18 cents under straight grade. Smutty, in all cases, 14 cents under straight grade. Tough smutty in all cases, 22 cents under straight grade.

Oats—	
2 C.W. oats	.34
3 C.W. oats	.31
X 1 feed oats	.31
1 feed oats	.29
2 feed oats	.26
Tough 2 C.W. oats	.29
Tough 3 C.W. oats	.26
Tough X 1 feed oats	.26
Tough 1 feed oats	.24
Tough 2 feed oats	.21
Rejected oats	.26
Tough rejected oats	.21
Barley—	
3 C.W. barley	.50
4 C.W. barley	.45
Feed barley	.40
Rejected barley	.40
Tough 3 C.W. barley	.45
Tough 4 C.W. barley	.40
TF. feed barley	.35
TF. rejected barley	.35
Flax—	
1 N.W. flax	1.50
2 C.W. flax	1.46
3 C.W. flax	1.20
Rejected flax	1.20
Rye—	
2 C.W. rye	.70
3 C.W. rye	.60
TF. 2 C.W. rye	.58
Rejected 2 C.W. rye	.58
Rejected rye	.56

The elevator companies have agreed to the following charges for handling pool grain through country elevators:

Car lots—On wheat, the same this

year as last, namely, 1½ cents per bushel handling charge, and ½ cent per bushel service charge. Oats, 1½ cents per bushel handling charge, and ½ cent per bushel service charge. On barley, 1½ cents per bushel handling charge, and ½ cent per bushel service charge. On flax, 1½ cents per bushel handling charge, and 1 cent per bushel service charge. On rye, 1½ cents per bushel handling charge, and ½ cent per bushel service charge.

Street grain, or less than car load

lots: On 1, 2 and 3 wheat, 5 cents per bushel. No. 4 and lower grades of wheat; 6 cents per bushel. Oats, for all grades, 4½ cents per bushel. Barley, for all grades, 5½ cents per bushel. Flax, for all grades, 10 cents per bushel. Rye, for all grades 5½ cents per bushel.

To these figures will be added, in the case of all grades of grain, any fraction of a cent less than one-half (½) cent per bushel which may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the initial cash payment as determined.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 21, 1925.

WHEAT—Local market has followed the trend of American and Liverpool future prices, and trade generally has been small. Exporters do not appear to have taken any active part recently and the bulk of the buying against actual sales of grain or flour has been by milling companies. The undertone throughout has been firm and recession in values of short duration. Until offerings are very much heavier than they are right now, it is improbable that there will be any great change in values. Cash wheat premiums have held firm and closing today at 27 over October for any odd cars of No. 1 Northern obtainable reflect a very strong cash situation. The bids for the same grade, however, for the latter part of September are not so good, being around four over October price with no offer near that figure.

OATS—Very quiet market with few cars trading from day to day. Old crop pretty well cleaned up, and in view of the heavy stocks of new crop oats in U.S., most export trade going in that direction.

BARLEY—Some reselling here against purchases of cheaper American grades. Trade light so far but indications of considerable export business a little under the market if the grain available.

FLAX—Strong with good buying by crushers' agents. Limited offerings only and very small market.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 17 to August 22, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	FLAX	RYE
Aug. 17	56½	50	49½	48½	46	82	80	75	74½	236½	229½	209½	100½			
18	56½	49½	49	48½	46	80	78	73	73½	239½	234½	203½	98½			
19	57	50½	50	49	47	83	81	74	73½	240	237	216	101			
20	56½	50½	49½	48½	46	82	80	72	72	240	235½	217½	100½			
21	56½	50	49	48	43	82	79	72	71	243	237½	220	101			
22	56½	50½	49	48	46	81	78	72	71	245	240	226	101½			
Week Ago	56½	50½	49	48	46	82	80	77	77	238½	231½	211½	101			
Year Ago	53½	51	50	49	47	87	83½	79	79	240			83½			

LIVERPOOL CASH PRICES

Liverpool market closed August 21 as follows: October, 1½d lower, at 11s 4d; December, 1d lower at 10s. 8½d per 100 lbs. Exchange—Canadian funds quoted 1¢ lower, at 84.83¢. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: October, \$1.642; December, \$1.552.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.73½; No. 1 northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.62½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.70½; No. 2 northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.60½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.67½; No. 3 northern, \$1.51½ to \$1.58½. Winter wheat—Montan No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65½ to \$1.75½; No. 1 hard, \$1.64½ to \$1.69½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.64½ to \$1.68½; No. 1 hard, \$1.59½ to \$1.66½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.41 to \$1.45; No. 1 durum, \$1.35 to

\$1.44; No. 2 amber, \$1.37 to \$1.44; No. 2 durum, \$1.34 to \$1.42; No. 3 amber, \$1.34 to \$1.41; No. 3 durum, \$1.32 to \$1.40. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.04 and \$1.04½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 4 yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 2 mixed, 99¢ to \$1.01; No. 3 mixed, 98¢ to 99¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 38½¢ to 40¢; No. 3 white, 37½¢ to 38¢; No. 4 white, 35½¢ to 37¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 7½¢ to 7¾¢; medium to good, 6½¢ to 7½¢; lower grades 6½¢ to 6½¢. Rye—No. 2, \$1.01½ to \$1.04½. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.59½ to \$2.60½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 800 Canadian cattle August 15. Top quality ranged from 12½ to 13¢ per lb., alive, medium grades from 12¢ to 12½¢, and heavier and rougher animals from 11¢ to 12¢. 500 Irish cattle were sold August 17, from 12¢ to 12½¢ for tops, 11¢ to 12¢ for good heavies and medium weights, and from 10¢ to 11¢ for other grades. Scotch beef made from 15¢ to 15½¢, prime Scotch from 14¢ to 15¢, and heavies 13¢ to 14¢.

There were 500 Canadian store cattle and 71 fats sold at Birkenhead. Steers brought from 20¢ to 21¢ in sink (dressed weight including offal). Cows sold from 15½¢ to 17¢, and bulls from 13¢ to 14¢. A total of 3,000 Irish cattle changed hands mostly from 19¢ to 21¢.

At London 230 Canadian dressed sides of beef were sold. Average quality brought 18¢, and choice up to 19½¢, with some exceptionally good sides reaching a top of 20¢.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending August 21, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,179; hogs, 3,143; sheep, 944. Receipts previous week: Cattle, 10,819; hogs, 3,689; sheep, 863.

With exceedingly heavy deliveries last Monday the market opened up very slow and most grades of cattle showed a decline of 25 cents below the close of last week's market. By Thursday the market was pretty well cleared up and prices had taken on a much healthier tone, and we would say in a general way that the loss had been absorbed and prices were back about normal. All indications point to lighter runs next week, and we look for a little more favorable prices. We cannot, however, too strongly urge those who have reasonably good pasture to hold back their light fleshed cattle for further finishing as medium quality light cattle at the present time are bringing pretty low prices. Real choice butcher steers will make up to \$6.00, with a few odd ones a shade higher, medium qualities ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Heavy rough fat steers continue hard to dispose of at satisfactory prices. These range from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Top cows are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75 with an odd smooth heifer cow up to \$4.00. Choice butcher heifers are bringing around \$5.00, with a few odd ones a shade higher. Good breed stockers and feeders are in keen demand at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.50, depending in weight, quality and finish. Plain horned stockers and feeders are not wanted. The calf market has a top of about \$7.00, medium kinds from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

The hog market continues quite strong, thick smooths at time of writing selling at \$13 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

August 17 to 22, inclusive										Week Ago	Year Ago		
17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18
Wheat—													
Oct. 143½	142½	145½	144½	145½	146½	142½	141½	140½	141½	142½	143½	129	130
Dec. 149½	139	141½	140½	141½	142½	138	126	124	125	126	127	129	130
May 143½	142½	146	144½	145½	146½	143½	142½	141½	142½	143½	144½	130	131
Oats—													
Oct. 48½	48½	49	48	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	55	56
Dec. 45½	45½	46½	46	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	53	54
May 49½	49½	50	49½	49½	50	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	56	56
Barley—													
Oct. 75	73½	73½	75½	76½	76	75½	75	75	75½	75½	75	80	80
Dec. 71½	71½	73	73	73½	73½	72	72	72	72	72	72	74	74
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Flax—													
Oct. 234½	234½	236	237	240½	241½	236½	231	230	230	231			

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—SOFT WOOD HEADING BOARDS. 20 inches long, planed one side to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Saw-jointed both edges. Quote, delivered here. Sufficient boards for one set, i.e., two circles Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES, peonies, 50c. each, best named varieties. Get our full list free. Boughey Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, GRENFELL, a boarding-school for girls and little boys. \$20 a month. Address, Principal.

SITUATIONS VACANT

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BETTER YOURSELF

A BUSINESS of your own—better than a store of your own! A good living where you live, acting as our agent. Full or spare time. Capital and experience unnecessary. We teach you how to become a National Representative, selling our splendid line of top-to-toe clothing to men and women, direct from factory. A clothing store in one small case—that's the National "Store at your door." Bigger and better Fall Line now ready. Write for exclusive territory, naming your district. Rural and city territories equally profitable. "It is a sign of distinction to be a National Representative." Apply, Sales Manager, National Mail Order House Ltd., Dept. 138, Box 2017, Montreal.

THE J.R.WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surely required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALES MEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

SALES MEN WANTED FOR CANADA'S GREATEST Nurseries. Large list of hardy stock recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS ENGINEER, STEAM preferred, on threshing outfit. What offers? Harry Stinson, Box 4, Bobaygeon, Ont.

33-2

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Books free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

TAXIDERMY

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg.

34-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN

Street, Winnipeg.

19-26

ft

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Calissano & Field Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man.

30-12

ft

120 feet, 8 in. wide, 5 ply \$ 82.00
150 feet, 8 in. wide, 5 ply 96.00
150 feet, 8 in. wide, 6 ply 115.00
150 feet, 9 in. wide, 6 ply 140.00
150 feet, 9 in. wide, 5 ply 122.00
60 feet, 6 in. wide, 4 ply 35.00
30 feet, 5 in. wide, 4 ply 14.00

Listed sizes only, total number 29.

RENNIE ENGINEERING CO., 199 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

31-5

BELTS SPLICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES.

Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

BELTS REPAIRED AND SPLICED—VULCAN-

izing process only. Real service. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage, Winnipeg.

31-5

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices until next issue of The Guide:

Fowl, over 6 lbs. 18¢
Fowl, 5-6 lbs. 15¢
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 14¢
Broilers, any size 20¢
Turkeys 15¢
Old Toms 12-13¢
Old Roosters 10¢

Crates prepaid to your station. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

The Old Reliable Poultry House

HENS 6 lbs. and over, 18-19¢; 5-6 lbs., 15-17¢; 4-5 lbs. 14-15¢

Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 22-23¢

Chickens, under 4 lbs. Highest Market Price

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

A trial will convince you that we pay highest market prices on all produce.

Hens, Fat, over 6 lbs. 19-21¢
Hens, Fat, 5-6 lbs., 15-17¢; 4-5 lbs. 14-15¢

Roosters 10¢

Turkeys, in good condition, 14-15¢; **Toms**, 12¢

Broilers Highest Market Prices

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinsen St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 20¢; over 5 lbs., 16-17¢; 4-5 lbs., good condition, 14-15¢

Roosters 9¢

Broilers, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese—We will pay Highest Market Price.

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until September 15, inclusive. Save money—use your old boxes—make your own crates. Write for crates if required.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

91-95 Lusted St., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY PRICES

HENS 6 lbs. and over, 18-19¢; 5-6 lbs., 15-17¢

Chickens, 4 lbs. and over 22-23¢

Chickens, 3½ lbs. and over 21-22¢

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped promptly on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

August has been a great month for Manitoba bee-keepers. S. H. Holloway, Balmoral, observed an increase in weight of 61 pounds in four days in a hive mounted on scales. W. D. Wright, Souris, reports 25 pounds increase in one especially favorable day.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Wheat Pool

The Editor.—From much that has been lately said and written about co-operation it appears that many regard it as something new and unusual, whereas no work of any magnitude can be accomplished or conducted without co-operation. The activities of worthy co-operation are too numerous to mention, and it is presumptuous on the part of any one of them to claim a monopoly of virtues.

As the particular form of co-operation known as the wheat pool has lately shown a tendency to arrogate to itself a position of superiority—an attitude it doubtless encouraged by the adulation it receives—a comparison with other undertakings in the same field to determine respective merits is timely.

As I am not familiar with the situation in the other provinces, I will confine my examination to the United Grain Growers Limited and the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and, as I have shared in both ventures, I may be regarded as an unprejudiced observer.

The measure of sacrifice and service due to each can be best judged by the extent of the risk and the difficulties to be overcome in either case. In the United Grain Growers' venture a large amount of money was needed, and the shareholders staked all they had or could get in order to find means for relief. The required amount was raised despite the fact that the prospects of success against powerful interests seemed exceedingly small; and it does not detract from the virtue of the action that the offered sacrifice was saved through the able management of the company.

In the establishment of the Manitoba Wheat Pool comparatively little money was needed, and most of it was supplied by the United Grain Growers. The pool contractor had little to lose and a fair prospect of gain from the start, and his assumption of superiority for unselfish action is entirely without warrant. Wheat pool enthusiasts are pleased to call it a revolution. I would point out that it resembles a revolution in more ways than one. It appears to be the natural course of revolutions to go to the extremes, and while abolishing one system of oppression establishing another infinitely worse; it was true of the French revolution, and it is true of Russia today. In this instance the tendency has already appeared in the attempt to secure from parliament special privileges at the expense of other interests, and in the interference with the choice of pool representatives by disqualifying the directors of other farmers' organizations.

If pool managers regard the enterprise as a revolution they should profit by the history of other revolutions and guard against their faults. It will not profit them in any case to seek unfair advantages for, under British institutions, the object of any movement cannot be attained without general public consent.

The pool managers deserve great credit for the activity they have shown in its establishment, and if they become as wise as they have been energetic, learn to put themselves in the other man's place and be fair to every interest, there will, I am sure, be no cause for future misgivings. —F. Howell, Boissevain.

(Knot on McCormick binder).

Miscellaneous Tying Troubles

Twine wrapping above the bills' cam is usually caused by a very loose or broken twine tension on the twine can.

Many knots snarled about the bills are caused by the operator having failed to look for trouble soon enough. The operator should not fret because a loose bundle is cast occasionally, and it is not necessary for him to stop to look for trouble until he is sure that he has it. But if he is certain that something is wrong, the quickest, surest method is to stop as soon as the next bundle falls and examine conditions. It is folly to try to locate a disc or knitter trouble after a second bundle has been cast. Thread the disc and start the machine again, so that the first failing bundle may be worked upon in each trial.

To avoid a complication of tying troubles which cannot be adequately analyzed in this brief discussion, warning should be given about placing new knitter heads on tyer shafts. Great care must be exercised to get a new knitter head frame into the exact position of the old head. In other words, care must be taken to get the flattened portions of the disc and bill pinions just close enough to the cam wheel so that these pinions will not permit lost motion and will not cut into the cam wheel.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Consolidating Vacations

"Indeed, I think it very queer you go fishing every year! Are you doting, growing old, missing fire, and losing hold?" says old Markus J. McGee, looking up and down at me. "No good farmer ever goes off on jaunts like you propose! How in thunder can a gent bag his spuds or pay his rent if he hikes away to play like you plan to do today? I have lived for sixty years raising grain and mooley steers, raising pigs with curly tails, plowing river beds and vales, and I've found to make it pay I must labor every day! Never yet, I'd have you know, have I dared to pack and go! All I tell you, sir, is tr'frolic, how can you?" "Well," said I, "just listen now, and I'll try to: first, it's not exactly so that you're always on the go. I observe yesterday seated on a bale of hay, swapping yarns without an end with a going friend! Every day, I know I'm right, in between the dawn and nig. waste hours, some two or three in the shade of barn or tree! Every time meet a gent towward bound, or homeward bent, then you stop as quick as that just to chant, and chew the fat! Why, my sakes, and gracious suzz, shades of Lot, and Land of Uz! If those minutes that you spend could be fastened, end on end, you would find them stretching out, four full months or thereabout! All my play time comes at once, some ten days of frolic stunts; you take yours, four months of it, sow it broadcast, bit by bit; I consolidate my fun and know exactly when it's done; you are mixing things, awry,—playing ten times more than I!"

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND PONIES

GOOD YOUNG WORKING HORSES, WEIGH around 1,600, to trade for a good car with self-starter. H. Laprise, Apply Box 16, Val Marie, Sask.

SELLING — PRIZE - WINNING SHETLAND pony. Cheap for cash. T. Radcliffe, Bagot, Man.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING — ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, \$75. H. R. McBratney, Souris, Man. 32-4

Holsteins

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years. S. Wright, Rama, Sask. 33-4

Red Polls

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED RED POLL COWS, heifers and calves. Write to W. E. Bent, Lundbreck, Alta.

WANTED — TWO REGISTERED RED POLL heifers, one built, three to six months. State prices. George Nolman, Libau, Man. 33-3

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT- horns. Yearlings and spring calves crated for shipment. Your opportunity is here now to get into the right breed that has them all beat, at small cost. The breed that shows the most profit. The ideal cattle that answers every requirement. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

SWINE

Berkshires

20 REAL BACON BERKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS old. They are bred right and are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. Price \$15 each. L. B. Brooks, Alta. J. A. Johnston, Box 96, Brooks, Alta. 34-2

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS — SIRE IM- ported, champion Regina and Saskatoon, 1924. Also by old herd boar. L. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 30-5

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE PIGS, UNIVERSITY STOCK, May litter, boars, \$12; sows, \$14; long bacon type. Papers. Peter Smith, Drinkwater, Sask. 34-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS FROM WORKERS, descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females \$8.00. Write me for staghounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, coyote, pups etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

POULTRY

Leghorns

SPECIAL PRICES — 326-EGG STRAIN PURITAS large S. C. White Leghorn cockerels for sale. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 32-3

Poultry Supplies

POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE, Pulletts and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33-1

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-3

FOR SALE — NORTH HALF 21-50-1-W 4TH, including dairy cattle, young stock, horses and machinery; situated on good road within six miles of town of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. Good dairy proposition, including well worked up dairy business, herd consisting of Holsteins and Ayrshires. Further particulars apply to Vernon A. Miner solicitor for owner, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PART- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 11 MILES FROM Saskatoon, 2½ miles from shipping point; splendid crop; buildings all fenced. Equipment if desired. J. Collins, Nutana, Sask. 31-4

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

SASKATCHEWAN BARGAINS—N. 32 19-33-32 W., two miles from Pelly. S.E. 1/4 34-5-9 W. 2, near Bensley. Priced to sell. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 33-2

SELLING — 160 ACRES, WITH LEASED quarter for pasture, 120 acres cultivated. Stock and equipment included. Write J. W. Harper, Senlac, Sask.

CARMAN DISTRICT, 240 ACRES, UNIM- proved, part W 3-2-8-6, one mile from town. A real bargain. Ritchie, 1112 Nelson Street, Vancouver.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 26-13

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM WANTED—FOR CASH. SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBUREATORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E. M. F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING — 12-24 MAXIM TRACTOR, WITH good supply of extra parts; John Deere pony engine gang plow, with extra shares; one 10-foot John Deere double disc. All in first-class condition. Tractor will run 22-inch separator. The whole outfit is good as new. For quick sale will take \$450 cash. Robert V. Slack, Rosemary, Alta.

TILLSOIL 18-30 GAS TRACTOR, REAL GOOD condition, \$500, half cash, balance 1st October; 14-inch John Deere four-furrow plow, nearly new, \$200, half cash, balance 1st October. Archie McGungis, 1117 Cameron St., Regina, Sask. Phone 5080.

SELLING, CHEAP—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM EN- gine, 25-50, good state of repair; Minneapolis separator, 32-52, in good condition, belts, tank, etc. Price \$1,800. For particulars, address Sand Bros., Chauvin, Alta.

30-60 TITAN GAS ENGINE AND 32-54 CASE steel separator, in good running order, ready to thresh. Cheap, for one wanting to buy and looking for good outfit. Further particulars, apply Box 110, Kipling, Sask. 34-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE 20-H.P. AMERI- can-Abell steam tractor. First-class running order. May be seen at Caladen Machine Works, Brandon, Man. Apply W. E. Crawford, Elkhorn, or W. P. Magee, 146 Eighth Street, Brandon.

SELLING — 22-H.P. GIESTER STEAM ENGINE, 32-54 Case separator, Garden City Feeder, two tanks, two wagons. All in good running order. Price \$1,100. Urban Lowes, McAuley, Man. Phone 29-6. 32-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE — \$600 CASH, JUNIOR RED RIVER Special thresher, 22-36, in good condition. Has threshed about 80 days. Price includes loading on car at Arkyde, Man., for shipment. Address enquiries Box 133, Dryden, Ont.

FOR SALE — GOOD THRESHING OUTFIT, 25-75 Gaar-Scott steam engine and 36-58 Case steel separator. B. Gibbard, Marsden, Sask. 33-4

MACHINERY and AUTOS

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS. ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 258 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 29-13

SELLING — ONE IDEAL ENGINE, 22 H.P., and one Waterloo 24-36 separator, all in good running order, separator only used 30 days. Outfit for cash, \$1,500. Apply to Harvey Fransen, Wadella, Sask. 33-3

SELLING — JOHN WATSON ENSILAGE cutter, 12-inch, with feed table and carrier, has cut about 100 tons, \$100. John Johnson, Lanfine, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE — 15-30 PLOWMAN TRACTOR, PER- fect condition, handles 28-inch separator. Priced right for quick sale. Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, Sask. 33-2

FOR QUICK SALE — \$750 BUYS 28-44 IDEAL Rumely separator, complete, in good condition. Convenient to C.P. or C.N. F. W. Bollman, Moline, Ill. 33-2

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM STOCK or portable saw mill, 32-52 American Advance thresher, Garden City feeder and all attachments. Address Box 532 Virden, Man. 33-5

FOR SALE — 30-60 MOGUL ENGINE, 36-56 Red River separator, \$1,500; 15-30 Titan engine, \$500; good condition. Ebenau, Laporte, Sask. 33-5

SELLING — SAWYER-MASSEY 17 HORSE- power steam tractor, Alberta boiler, splendid condition, coal and straw grates. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 33-3

FOR SALE — 25-75 CASE ENGINE, 36-60 RED River separator, 25-75 Case engine, 36-60 Case separator. Ready for the field. Write Box 10, Hughenden, Alta.

SELLING — THRESHING OUTFIT, SAWYER- Masssey separator, 20-36; Ideal portable engine, 12-24; both in good condition, ready to work. Sell cheap. J. W. Barker, Wilkie, Sask.

FOR SALE — 14-IN. FLEURY ENSILAGE CUT- ter with blower complete, in splendid condition, price \$100; 12-ft. power-lift cultivator, like new, only \$75. M. Peto, Emerson, Man. 34-2

ONE S. H. 26-26 CASE SEPARATOR FEEDER, in good repair, only five years old. Will crate and load on C.N.R. or C.P.R. for \$50 cash. Lenord Maloney, Gladstone, Man. Phone 218-6. 34-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR CAR OR STOCK, 36-60 Advance-Rumely separator, in working condition, with belts complete. Apply Paul Lee, Cadogan, Alta. 34-2

SELLING — 24-40 AVERY SEPARATOR, USED 20 days, snap; 12-20 Rumely; 12-24 Waterloo Boy; 15-30 Minneapolis, good order, prices reasonable. P. W. Ross, Kincaid, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE — COMPLETE STEAM CASE threshing outfit at a bargain. Good condition. Would consider land or livestock in exchange. William Gordon, Vanguard, Sask. 32-3

SELLING — 30-60 OIL-PULL, 40-64 RUMELY separator, practically new, always kept inside. Very cheap. George MacKenzie, Soverign, Sask.

FOR SALE — CASE 25 STEAM TRACTOR, \$400 cash, balance arranged. Elmer Constable, Sancuary, Sask. 32-4

SELLING — 24-46 FAIRBANKS-MORSE SEP- arator, in good running order, \$500. Vanee McCarthy, Piapot, Sask. 32-3

SELLING — STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing outfit, in good order, \$300 cash. Emil Rolsted, Carruthers, Sask. 32-3

WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL 30-60, Avery separator 36-60, stock loader, Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 31-6

LITTLE GIANT TRACTOR 16-22 H.P. LITTLE used. Must sacrifice. \$750. Terms. Burton, Huxley, Alta. 31-4

FOR SALE — 32-54 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, Garden City feeder, ready to thresh. Good buy. Hedberg and Leary, Grenfell, Sask. 32-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE — GEO. WHITE SEPARATOR, 30-52, in good repair, fully equipped, \$350 cash. W. J. Forbes, Hartney, Man. 33-3

SELLING — 15 H.P. CASE PORTABLE STEAM engine, good condition, refuted recently, \$320 cash. J. Cliff, Duval, Sask. 33-2

SELLING, CHEAP — STANLEY JONES THRESH- ing outfit, good condition. L. Horne, Dilke, Sask. 33-4

SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE — STANLEY Jones thresher complete, blower, feeder belts. Al shape. Jay Laycock, Battleford, Sask. 33-3

SELLING — 24-IN. MOODY SEPARATOR, AI condition, feeder, weigher, belts. Price \$400 Adam Blair, Quill Lake, Sask. 34-2

SELLING — 20-60 CASE STEAM ENGINE, IN good condition. Write J. McDonald, St. Eustache, Man. 34-2

ONE 12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, IN GOOD condition, \$300 cash. J. E. Andress, Quill Lake, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE — ONE LISTER PAPER HAND milker, only used as demonstrator. E. H. Gillespie, Lantida, Sask. 34-2

WANTED — 24-INCH FEEDER TO FIT FAIR- banks-Morse separator. T. Tierney, Paynton, Sask. 34-2

SELLING — 28-IN. RUTH FEEDER, IN PER- fect running order, \$75. A. G. McKay, Delta, Alta. 34-2

FOR SALE — STEWART STOCK LOADER, IN good repair, \$250 cash. R. S. Joynt, Griswold, Alta. 34-2

LARGE SEPARATOR, REAL SNAP, \$400. Responsible parties write for terms. W. Lane, Fillmore, Sask. 34-2

SELLING — STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing machine, in good order, complete, \$800. Chr. L. Halsell, Donalda, Alta. 34-4

SELL OR TRADE, AT GULL LAKE, SASK., Case steam engine, Pitts separator. What offers? Joe Slabick, Cayuga, N.D. R.R. No. 2. 34-4

SELLING — WATERLOO CHAMPION SEPA- rator, 28-42, in good condition. Price \$600. Jake Dyson, Tudor, Alta. 34-2